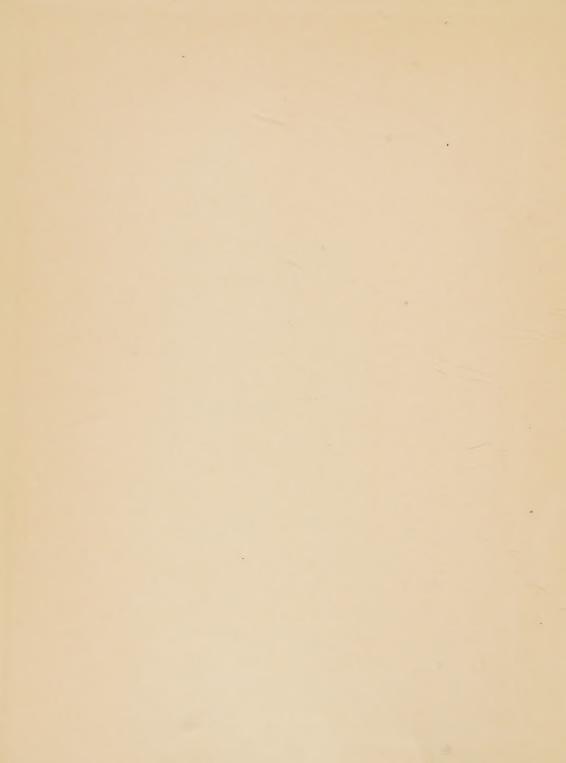
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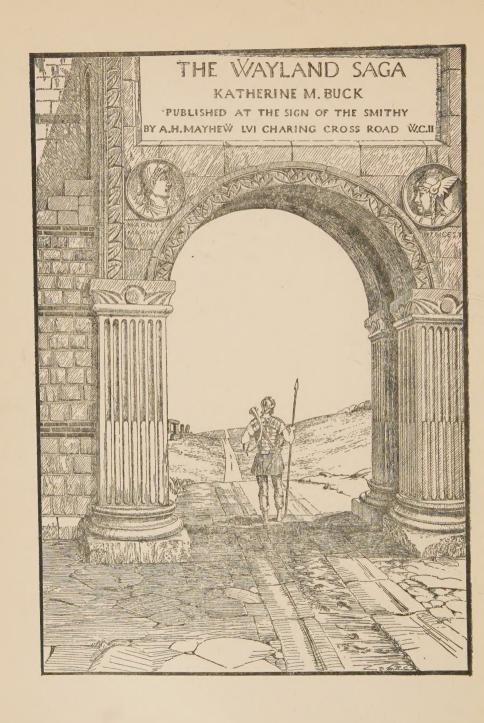
TO

THE SONG OF WAYLAND

A Subscriber has generously borne the cost of producing this Index, which will be presented gratis to the purchasers of the present First Edition of Part One of the Wayland-Dietrich Saga, the Song of Wayland.

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THE WAYLAND-DIETRICH SAGA

By KATHERINE M. BUCK

Part One
THE SONG OF WAYLAND

ANNOTATED INDEX

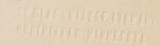
By
KATHERINE M. BUCK
AND
ALFRED H. MAYHEW

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A. H. MAYHEW,

At the Sign of "The Smithy," 56, Charing Cross Road, London 1929

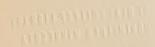


TO

CLARISSA MAYHEW,

IN RECOGNITION OF

A WIFE'S PART WELL PLAYED.



PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

IN sending out the Index to the First Part of Miss Katherine M. Buck's Wayland-Dietrich Saga, I feel that I must express my thanks to those subscribers who have so faithfully supported its publication. As originally planned, this First Part was to have consisted of two volumes, but the interest attaching to the "Maximus" portion tempted the Author to deal much more fully with it than had been intended; and, if I may judge from letters received from all over the world, most readers have welcomed this extension.

The First Part of the Saga, "The Song of Wayland," now stands complete, and in due course readers may hope to enjoy Part II., "The Song of Dietrich."

It was not intended to issue an Index until the completion of Part II., but, feeling that eight volumes, complete in themselves, demanded an Index, I took upon myself to compile one, handing it over to the Author for Correction and Annotation. Where it is imperfect from the technical standpoint, the fault is mine. For the help that the Notes may render them, readers must thank the untiring thoroughness of the Author; nor must they forget their debt to the Subscriber who, in addition to other generous help, has borne the entire cost of the production of this Index.

ALFRED H. MAYHEW.



AUTHOR'S NOTE.

THE Wayland-Dietrich Saga, as indicated in my Introduction, is a garner of Epic Tales bound together by racial and psychological ties-call it, if you choose, an Epic Cycle—hence its length. Many of its stories have stood and can stand alone, but I wanted to show them linked into the one great whole that they really are. The First Part of this Cycle, the Song of Wayland (complete in itself) is a collection of traditionary tales with a sprinkling of history told by a Thirteenth Century English Knight of Northern descent, who has retired in his old age to a monastery. Sir Rolf of Bradcar first began his story when a young Crusader at Acre (at the Court of Berengaria, Queen of Coeur-de-Lion). Later Rolf, now the old monk, Brother Fabian, writes down the legends familiar to him from childhood, as heard by his grandsire's grandsire from the lips of Nornaguest, an agéd minstrel at the Norwegian King Olaf's Court (about A.D. 1000). Nornaguest (who had been gifted by the Norns with a life to last as long as the Mystic Candle they gave him at birth should remain unburnt) begins to tell Olaf's Vikings the Story of Sigurd the Dragon-Slaver, dead some 500 years, yet once his Master. Sigurd's tale is brought to the point where Fafnir the Dragon is killed, and his Slayer goes forth to find Brunhild (Brynhild) and Kriemhild (not

Gudrun) and with them his Fate. This earlier part of his story is taken from the Thidrekssaga, Völsunga Saga, Nornagest Thattr, the Two Eddas, and the Faroe Islands Ballads, etc., with references from the Nibelungenlied and Horny Siegfried. All sources are collated and combined, so that no incident is missed, but to avoid the appearance of comparison with the incomparable Sigurd the Volsung of William Morris there has been no attempt to expand this portion of the text (save in a few parts, such as the death of Lyngvi, omitted by Morris) but merely to make it as exact a rendering as possible. After Sigurd, Nornaguest follows on with the "Sagas" of Wayland, Egil and Finn (those three brethren whose tales in their origin go back to the days when the speakers of the "Aryan" tongues were yet undivided, but who are shewn here as descendants of Ivalde, who is "Schilbunc, brother of Niblunc''). The sources are in the Thidrekssaga, the Elder Edda Lay of Völund (Wayland), Beowulf, the Finnsburgh Fragment, the Appendix to the German Heldenbuch, etc., with guidance from Simrock's Amelungenlied. Nornaguest then tells how he found Wayland, deprived of his faery wife and child, his tale having come to its tragic climax with his terrible revenge on Nithad and "flight" from Niaraland; living on, a free man, with his earthly wife and their little son, Witga, in his old home near Sisebeck in what was then Denmark (now South-East Sweden).

To the famous Smith and his son Nornaguest tells the tale of Hengest, their kinsman, the hero of the Finnsburgh Episode, invader of Kent, and father of Rowena, Vortigern's bride. The sources are in Beowulf, the Finnsburgh Fragment, the Frisian, Anglo-Saxon and British Chronicles and Histories (as set forth in the bibliographical section of this Index Volume). This tale is interrupted at the Villa of Flavius Attius below Hartlip Hill in Kent (whither Nornaguest had come under the name of Widsith the Far-Wanderer as Sigurd's Envoy to the British Princes) by the Story of Maximus told by an old Romano-British Centurion called Quintus Lupus. The Story is taken one generation back to follow the fortunes of Maxen Wledig, of part British, part Romano-Spanish descent, who was Magnus Maximus, the usurping Emperor of the West, 383-88. The setting of this part of the Narrative, in so far as it is historical, is late Fourth Century. Where it becomes legendary the setting follows Fifth to Twelfth Century sources, with occasional sidelights from Thirteenth to early Seventeenth Century Chroniclers. That of the Hengest, Wayland and Sigurd portions is early Fifth Century, and all is partly coloured by the mid-Thirteenth Century impressions of the Crusading Knight who had left the world to become a monk. Sir Rolf (Brother Fabian) again takes up the tale in person after the death of Hengest, and recounts his vision of Wayland, the Wizard-Smith,

in Britain, while his audience, the Crusaders and Ladies of Berengaria's Court, beg him to tell them of Dietrich of Bern in fulfilment of his promise. Here the First Part ends.

Readers may well ask wherein lies the connection and unity, and what is the epic significance of this "Song of Wayland,"—this queer upcrop of stories packed one within the other in the fashion of the Arabian Nights, and resembling a Chinese "nest" of boxes rather than an orthodox epic poem. I will try to shew that there is connection, unity, and epic or psychological meaning in these various stories, and, also, that they have their logical sequel or fulfilment in the Song of Dietrich.

First, as to the connection of the characters in the epic:—Nornaguest is Sigurd's "swain." I see him also as Widsith the Far-Wanderer, who was in many Kings' Halls and had a life of abnormal length (if he saw all that he claimed to have seen). He may well have been the squire of Dietrich of Bern, and as such he relates the adventures of his new master. This does not prevent him from telling more about his former Lord, Sigurd (or Siegfried), who, having passed a certain time in Faeryland, where he loses—or gains?—some faery years, is able (in mediæval German legend) to be Dietrich's slightly older contemporary. Wayland, as a young man, meets the boy Sigurd, and in Wayland's distant cousin, Hengest, we may find (if we

consult Professor V. Rydberg) a link between the Race of Ivalde (Thjassi, Viking, Wade and Wayland), i.e., the Wilsing stock and the Nibelungs. Witga, Wavland's son, is the link between the Wilsings and the Gothic Amelungs and Wolfings, whose chiefs are Dietrich of Bern and Master Hildebrand. Quintus Lupus, Romano-British Centurion, was, if I am not mistaken, the ancestor of Hildebrand, for I see in him a member of the old Wolfing Stock that had its roots in Central Asia and branches in Rome and Constantinople, in Germany and Scandinavia, as well as in Wales and East Britain. Hengest, again, appears linked to Maximus by Vortigern, that long-lived rascally British usurper who wedded a daughter of each, and to Dietrich-Theodoric through "Hardwacker" (Odoacer) the son of Hengest in Frisian tradition; Rome itself is the link between Maximus and Dietrich. Both attain to the Sovereignty of the West, one easily in dishonour, the other with difficulty in honour. These are but racial or personal links, but what of the epic unity that I claim?

Secondly, then, in all the stories of the Song of Wayland and in those of its fulfilment, the Song of Dietrich, I discern a thread of epic purpose, tangled, partly unravelled, almost severed, by the intricacies and gaps of the original sagas, poems and fragments that remain as told by many tellers and at many different times. This epic motive is the Ideal of

Loyalty, i.e., keeping faith with others, with one's self and with that Something higher than ourselves that men call God; together with the inevitable Penalty of Failure to hold fast that Ideal. Bearing this in mind, we see that the Tale of Wayland really begins with Viking, Wayland's grandsire, sprung from a stock that is at enmity with the God-Race of Asgard (the Aesir), who, in his pride of youthful strength, betrays that which was weak and in his power, and so incurs the curse of the outraged Sea-Goddess. His grandson Wayland betrays Nithad, his betrayer, and through that double treachery is born Witga, future comrade of Dietrich, the child not of love but of hate. Then the Epic diverges into two paths: (1) The Tale of Hengest, who betrays Vortigern (himself the treacherous murderer of his two kings), who had trusted him and whom he had accepted as Overlord. (2) Maximus, who, faithful to wife and friends, betrays Gratian his lawful Emperor. The paths will join in the Story of Dietrich, himself loyal in all points (unless we except that day when he was driven to slay a treacherous guest), but who is doubly betrayed by his innately false kinsman and self-styled Overlord Ermanric, and by his (tragically) false friend Witga, who had chosen him for Overlord. Note that the Tales of Wayland and of Dietrich embrace that of Sigurdthe true man betrayed in the hour of his birth by a traitor (Artwin), betraved later by his disloyal friends

and brought at last to an early death through his own unwitting betrayal of the woman he loved and by the treachery of two women to each other. If, in the Song of Wayland, Maximus may be thought by some to overbalance Hengest, it only appears so because Maximus is the antithesis of Dietrich, as I have just shewn, perhaps also because I see in his character some resemblance to that of Witga, Wayland's son, in its strength and in its weakness. Both deceived their Overlords, both were deceived in doing so, and in the end each paid his heavy penalty, for both died in fighting their best friends. In both their lives we find the tragedy of a lost ideal. Therefore, in some degree, Maximus is the forerunner of Witga. these reasons I let Quintus tell his tale in full, hoping that it will shew to my readers (as it has done to me) the contact—sometimes clash, sometimes alliance—of the civilized Roman Empire in its death-throes with the younger and, at that moment, more virile "barbarian" northern races with their fresh outlook; and how from that contact a new civilization was in process of being engendered. The differences, too, as well as the likenesses, between the Latin, Celtic and Nordic religions and superstitions, and the contrast between all these and Christianity, together with their various points of contact and their interborrowings, seemed to me to be worth watching, especially through Thirteenth Century eyes. Yet I did not wish to be

altogether banished from Faeryland. It was its Border-Land (where Roman-Britain and the Northern Saga country and the Celtic Wonder-World all touch each other) that I wanted to explore; so I took for my guides not only Latin, Greek and Byzantine Historians and Poets, such as Ammianus Marcellinus, Orosius, Zosimus, Lucan, Claudian, Ausonius, the Emperor Constantine VII. Porphyrogenitus, etc., but also the Teller of Cuchulain's Tale, and old Saxo Grammaticus, with many Northern Saga-men, nor did I leave behind Geoffrey of Monmouth and his satellites, Wace and Layamon, nor his successors, Hector Boece and his translators, William Stewart and John Bellenden, who each added something to their master's store. Also I dipped into the "lucky bag" of the Welsh Mabinogion, and even followed the Welsh pedigree-makers into their genealogical jungles, and, coming with difficulty thence, I pursued the gleam of the torches borne by the early Chroniclers, Henry of Huntingdon and those who wrote down the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and many more, and still I found myself on the Marches of Faeryland, nor do I wish to leave them. I do not want to change old lamps for new, or wayward myth and legend for the severe Muse of History. Yet her lantern shines through the mist of the past, and I can see history in myth as well as the mythical element in history. From the Fourth to the end of the Thirteenth Century myth and legend

were history. Critical minds of those days tried, I think, to distinguish them and to mark the borderline, but they failed. Have we really succeeded even in this Twentieth Century? Are not some of our modern historians and archæologists very busily engaged in making "myths"? At least, I fancy, that will be the judgement of future scholars who will be making their own myths then, and, let us hope, like their predecessors, also adding to our store of knowledge. Was not Mythology originally told and, later, written down in all good faith as a true and reasonable presentation and explanation of how things had really happened? Still later, poets—and historians-(not yet with divided functions) came along who began to embroider the old patterns after their own devising—it is for critics to distinguish between the old and new if they so wish. Probably they will end by adding a few more strands to the tapestry. History is still mostly myth. Who can tell what is the real original pattern of any event? Every eve-witness sees it from a different angle. In the times of my "Saga" the faery-world was as close to the dreamers of those days as it is to us if we would but use our "faery" eyes and ears. We all dream, but many of us forget our dreams before waking. Yet we have to-day the "Kitchener" myth, the passing through Britain of the Russian Army, the White Horses and Angels of Mons. Compare the latter with Bernal

Diaz' account of Saint James on his white charger dashing against the Indians to help the Spanish Conquistadores—"but I only saw," says honest Bernal, "my old friend so and so on his bay horse in the thick of the fight . . . perhaps my want of faith," he naively adds. Remember, too, the Twin Brethren on their white horses who saved Rome at the Battle of Lake Regillus — so the "Tanks" at the Battle of Almond Water (Vol. VI., p. 119) may have been elephants—a lighted train by night or a fieryeved motor tearing along our high roads may be various kinds of dangerous dragons, for all I know. Guitolin the Dwarf used magic bottles which kept liquids hot from sunrise to sunset—were they thermos flasks? In the Dietrich Story you will find a squadron of flying dragons used in war, and an Amazonian Queen is shot down while riding in one of these-or was she seated in the very latest aeroplane? The description in the Thidrekssaga would fit either! I admit that Quintus, wandering on the threshold of the 5th Century, has sometimes enticed me into the Domain of History. Heaven help me among the historians and archæologists, who will doubtless rend the trespasser in pieces! Against the attacks of literary critics I have some defence of the "Arabian Nights" method that I have adopted. It is, I suggest, simpler than that of Ariosto, who, in his delightful, if bewildering, Orlando Furioso, spins his many threads

one by one to a certain point; then, leaving them all tantalisingly suspended in the air at various crises, calmly returns to pick up his first thread and sets out afresh. After a certain number of these gyrations readers are apt to be entangled in what may seem to them a cobweb of half-told tales!

My method is, I hope, more orthodox. For instance, the introduction of the Maximus Story where it occurs is according to strict epic rule as practised by the great Masters, Homer and Virgil. Mackail, in his study of Virgil (Virgil and his Meaning to the World of To-day), has compared the Aeneid to a great Basilica (Books VII.-VIII.), approached by a triplebayed Narthex (I., III., V.), with two splendid and elaborate flanking halls (II. and IV.), i.e., The Tale of Troy and the Dido Episode, and a vast Central Dome (VI.). May I not be allowed my Porch (Prelude), Vestibule (Nornaquest's Deeds), Antechamber or Narthex (First Part of the Sigurd Tale). with the Stories of Eqil and Finn, Hengest and Vortigern, as Flanking Halls or Wings? The Fore-Court and Garden-Court (or Colonnade and Atrium) are the Tale of Maximus, the Central Dome is the Wayland-Lay, and all these lead to the Basilica of Dietrich. If any grumble at the intrusion of History into the House of Legend or the encroachment by Legend on the domain of History in order to make her Garden, let such remember that Gardens should contain useful xviii

pot-herbs and vegetables as well as ornamental shrubs and flowers. But I make no claim to epic grandeur. Perhaps that which I am rebuilding is but a rambling country house with annexes and additions made at different times to suit different tastes, yet somehow forming a harmonious whole as much by its contrasts as by its adherence to a rough kind of plan (I confess there are a certain number of rabbit-holes in the Garden). Whichever it may be, I have thrown open its doors (and its rabbit-holes) to those who care to enter, and yet not I alone, for in truth it is my courageous and long-suffering publisher who provides you with the Key. Without his generous and neverfailing support through all manner of difficulties, and his perseverance in face of all obstacles, this Song of Wayland would never have been published, perhaps never even have got itself sung! It is to Mr. A. H. Mayhew, too, that readers owe the actual conception and compilation of the Index, which I have checked and annotated. I should like here to express my warm thanks to various other friends: to the artist, Miss Elizabeth Goodman, who has gladly given of her best; to Miss Dorothy M. R. Cade, who has contributed the frontispiece to this volume; to Miss Lilian Maye for great help in our proof-reading of Volumes VII. and VIII.; again to Mr. Mayhew for reading aloud the whole of the proofs; and to my brother, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Buck, for his invaluable technical aid in drawing

the various maps and plans from my rough drafts. I feel, too, I cannot forego this opportunity of thanking my Printers, Messrs. Robert Stockwell, for their real interest and unwearied pains; nor must I forget my typist, Mr. Louis Weighton. I owe a debt of gratitude to all my readers for their continued support, to many for their kindly criticisms and ready sympathy, and to some, especially, for great and unfailing help in many ways, one of which is made manifest in this Index Volume, the production of which is due to a most generous Subscriber, who prefers to remain anonymous. To end as I began, my aim has been to give pleasure in the re-telling of these old tales, too often forgotten. If I have succeeded thus far, that is my exceeding great reward.

I cannot let this go to press without a special word of thanks to members of the British Museum Library Staff for their unfailing courtesy and help.

KATHERINE M. BUCK.

"Then mote we to bokes that we finde Through which that olde things been in minde, And to the doctrines of these olde wayes Give credence, in every skilful wise That tellen of these old approvéd stories Of holinesse, of regnes, of victories, Of love, of hate, of other sundry thinges Of whiche I may not make rehersinges. And if that olde bokes were a-waye, Y-loren were of remembrance the keye [Yet] well I wot that folk have here-beforn [Been] making reaping and led away the corn; And I come after, gleaning here and there, And am full glad if I may find an ear Of any goodly word that they have left. And, if it happe me rehearsen eft That they have in their fresshe songes sayd I hope that they will not be(n) evel appayd, Sith it is said in furthering and honour Of them that either sewen leaf or flower. For trust [ye] well I/ne have not undertaken As of the leaf, ageyn the flower, to make, No more than of the corn ageyn the sheaf . . . That is nothing the extent of my labour. For the work is all of another tunne, Of olde story, ere such strife was begun . . . For mine entent is, or I fro' ye fare The naked text in English to declare Of many a story, or elles of many a geste, As authors seyn—leave (ye) then if ye leste!"

Adapted from Master Geoffrey Chaucer's Prologue to his "Legend of Good Women."

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ANGLES=ANGLIANS. I. 130; II. 105, 108, 115, 117-8, 122, 125, 127, 274; III. 63-93; VI. 70-1, 74.

ANGRIAN = ANGRIVARIAN MARCH. Near R. Weser, N. Germany. II. 369.

ANGUS. Son of Cairbre Riada. III. 332-3.

ANGUS MAC OC. Celtic God, son of Dagda the Great and Boann. IV. 155.

ANICK. Near Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland. V. 141.

ANLACH. Northern Chief, come from Erin to Wales. V. 93; VI. 116.

ANNWYN, ANNWVYN=HADES. IV. 158; V. 62, 72.

ANTIOCH. IV. 394; VII. 113, 243, 244.

ANTON = ANTHUN = ANTONIUS (COUNT). Maxen's youngest son, perhaps Sir Anton (Ector), Arthur's foster father. III. 124; VIII. 357, 370, 372, 376.

ANTONIA. Wife of Martialis, the Trainer of Gladiators. VI. 282.

ANTONINE WALL, Scotland. III. 194, 235, 242, 355; IV. 305, 349, 405; V. 237, 256; VI. 7, 21, 209.

AOIFE = EVIE. Daughter of Fionnchadh. V. 432.

APER (PAULUS). Centurion, Leg. II. Aug. VI. 3, 60, 104-110.

APHRODITE. Goddess of Love. VII. 36, 48-9.

A Dice Cast. VIII. 236.

APOLLO. I. 240; VII. 122. - 's Stone (Sapphire), IV. 82. - 's Tears, III. 275.

APULEIUS (On Daemon of Socrates) quoted. VIII. 401.

APULIA. S. Italy. I. 6.

AQUILEIA, Italy. II. 282; V. 390-1; VIII. 159, 161, 277, 286, 288, 294, 301, 304-5, 314.

ARAY BAY=VINDOGARA (Ayrshire). VI. 16.

ARBOGAST(ES) (COUNT). Frankish General in Roman Service. III. 112; IV. 393, 399; V. 25-41; VII. 59, 249; VIII. 257, 269, 274, 286, 319-40.

ARBORIUS. See Paulinus.

ARCADIUS. Eldest son of Theodosius the Great. VII. 219, 253, 255, 273, 277, 278; VIII. 13, 33.

ARCADY (Greece). VIII. 192-198.

ARCHERY CONTEST (Egil and Nithad). II, 161-175.

ARCOS. Huntsman to Theodosius the Great. IV. 345.

ARDOCH. Ruins of Roman Fort (Scotland). III. 236.

ARD-RIGH=HIGH-KING. IV. 159, 281-2; V. 278-9.

of Ireland. See Colla Uais (Cairioll), Conn. Crimthann, Eochaidh Doimhlean, Eochaidh Muighmedon, Fiachaidh, Muredach Tireach, Niall of Connaught.

of Alba and Dalriad. See Alpin, Cormac Cas, or Finn (Fincomarke, Ferodach, Ubthaire, &c.), Garneth, Heirgust.

ARDUENNA FOREST (Ardennes). VIII. 296.

ARGAD THE BARD. VI. 171-2.

ARGYLE=ARGATILL. V. 52; VI. 50, 183.

ARIAN(S). Doctrine and Sect. VIII. 162, 168, 170, 183.

ARIANRHOD=THE GODDESS KERRIDWEN (whom see). IV, 200-3. Also Gwydion's sister, VI. 14.

ARICIAN GROVE AND LAKE (Italy). IV. 203.

ARINTHEUS. Officer of Candidates and "Charioteer." VII. 132, 337: VIII. 3, 19, 102, &c.

ARLLECHWEDD (Carnaryonshire). V. 78.

ARMORICA = BRITTANY. II. 296, 335, 370; III. 47, 273, 345; IV. 410; V. 50; VI. 83, 206, 239, 241, 342-6, 411; VII. 61; VIII. 355, 372, 375, 413, 443, 448, 454. Also see under Brittany (Letavia, Llyddaw, Walland).

ARMORICANS. VI. 345—British Armoricans, III. 343.

ARNGRIM. Northman sacrificed at Callanish. IV. 183-198.

ARNI OF WITCHWOOD. One of K. Rother's men. II. 244, 248.

ARNISH MOOR (in I. of Lewis). IV. 9, 52.

ARNIUS BASSUS. Princeps, 2nd Coh., 6th Legion. VI. 15, 125.

ARNOR. Sternwright of Sigurd's ship. I. 187, 189, 206.

ARRAN MTS. (Scotland). III. 359.

ARRENIO VERECUNDO. Naval Prefect (Romano-British Fleet). VI. 23. ARSENIUS. Tutor to Arcadius. VII. 253, 272-3, 277-8.

ARSUF. Battlefield in Palestine. I. 35,

ARTEMIS. See Kerridwen. - Ship so-called, VI. 291-4.

ARTHUR (KING). I. 104; V. 384; VIII. 376 (and note), 397, 415.

ARTHWYS I. (ARTORIUS CASTUS). Son of Mar ap Ceneu (Coël's son), cousin to Maximus, father of Artorius and Pabo. V. 56, 93, 152, 336; VI. 324; and see Artorius. Also Castius.

ARTIO. British Earth-Goddess. VIII. 384.

ARTORIUS JUSTUS (ARTHWYS II.?) = AMLAWD GULEDIG. Son of Arthwys I. Prefect of the VI. Victrix Legion; wedded Cunetha's daughter; father of Igraine (Ygerne); grandfather of K. Arthur. III. 114, 115; V. 130, 153, 266, 285, 309, 328-9, 336, 339, 344, 347, 358, 378, 382-385, 395-7, 410; VI. 11, 12, 14, 307, 312, 318, 332, 341, 343; VIII. 171-9, 247, 287. Formerly Praepositus (Commander) in Misenensian Fleet, V. 130. For Artorius Castus see Arthwys I. and Castius.

ARTRAC DHU. Master of Heirgust's Chariots, son of Aodh (Colla Meann). IV. 144; V. 290, 420; VI. 97-100.

ARTWIN and HERMAN (COUNTS). Swabians, Betrayers of Siegelind. I. 86-105.

ARVARODD = ODD THE FAR-TRAVELLED (Oervar-Odd, i.e., Arrow-Odd), Varangian. IV. 185-7; VII. 298-304; VIII. 207-8, 218, 222, 224.

ARVASIUS ATTIUS=ARWY. Officer of Maximus, friend of Graeme, later of Quintus. V. 21-3, 25, 36; VI. 2, 4-7, 38-9, 154; VIII. 287-9, 292, 303-6, 316, 321.

ARVON, District of (Carnarvon County). V. 78; VI. 327.

ARWYSTEL (LORD). Son of Cunetha. III. 111, 124.

ARWYSTLI. Town in Montgomeryshire. V. 77.

ASCLEPIODOTUS (Romano-British General). Storms London, VI. 287-8.

ASGARD. Home of the Northern Gods, said to have once been Byzantium. II. 124; VII. 71.

ASH (in Kent), named from Aesc Oeric, Hengest's son (?) VIII. 360.

ASMUND. K. Rother's man. II. 249.

ASPRIAN. K. Rother's man (Nordian's son). II. 234, 256-7.

ASPURIUS. Roman soldier (1st Tungrians). V. 214.

ASTERIUS. Charioteer. VII. 337; VIII. 106, &c.

ASTURIANS. See ROMAN ARMY.

——— Marching Song of. III. 228-234.

ASTYANAX. Charioteer. VIII. 21.

ATALANTA. V. 223. See under Butterflies.

ATHENIUS. Curator (Second-in-Command) of 2nd Asturian Horse. V. 152.

ATHOLL = ATHFODLA, ADTHEODLE (part of Otholyneum, i.e., Fifeshire). IV. 381; V. 413.

ATINA (in Italy). VI. 272.

ATTACOTS = PICTISH TRIBE. III. 133, 168, 170, 209, 242, 298-9, 310-11; V. 235, 290.

ATTIUS AGRICOLA (FLAVIUS). Prefect of Londinium, President of S. Britain, in whose Villa the Tale of Maximus is told. III. 105-6, 108-10; IV. 320; VI. 249, 273, 279, 280; VIII. 346-7, 353-4.

AUBERICHUS=ALBERICH. Dwarf-Smith King. VII. 112.

AUCHINDAVY=FORT COLANIA (?) Antonine Wall. VI. 7.

AUGUSTA=LONDINIUM AUGUSTA. See London.

AULUS. Roman soldier. III. 173; VI. 112.

AURBODA = NORTHERN WITCH. II. 187; V. 371.

AURELIAN (LORD). Brother of Caesarius. VII. 375-6. —— (EMPEROB) Letter of, V. 226 (note 26).

AURELIUS AMBROSIUS (AUREL, EMRYS). Son of Constantine Bendigeit of Brittany. King of Britain. I. 104; II. 280-1, 301-11, 335-7, 364; III. 46-7, 53, 116-7, 269; VIII. 354, 356, 364, 372-3, 414, 416-7, 426-30, 433-4, 442-55, 458-68.

AURELIUS=NAVARCH (CAPTAIN) of the Sea-Horse Quinquereme, later Roman "Admiral." III. 258, 269, 274, 297, 360, 362, 368, 372; IV. 9, 43, 251; V. 253; VI. 17; VII. 5.

AURELIUS. Ducenar of Herculian Legion. VII. 174.

AURIGA = AGITATOR (DRIVER). VIII. 79, 151, &c. See under Charioteers' Names.

AUSONIUS. Gallo-Latin Poet, A.D. 309-394. Quoted VI. 407; VIII. 99, 329. AVALLACH=ABALLACH, EVALACH. Son of Belin (former King of Britain). V. 399, 401.

AVERY HILL (Kent). VIII. 364.

AVIDIUS ANTIOCHUS. Villa of, VI. 279-281.

AXIUS. Surgeon Oculist (British Fleet). V. 155, 232. — River and Plain in Thessaly, VIII. 181, 261.

AYLESFORD = EGIL'S FORD or EGLWYS (Church) FORD (Kent). VIII. 349, 360. —— Battle of, VIII. 350-52.

AZZARIA. Near Toledo, home of Mimer the Younger. I. 122.

BAAL, the Sun-God. VIII. 389, and see Bel.

BABYLON. VI. 397; VII. 77-8, 158.

BACCHANTES. IV. 66, 74, 114.

BACCHUS. Roman God of Wine. See Dionysus. V. 156.

BACURIUS (COUNT) THE IBERIAN. General of Theodosius. VI. 213; VII. 208.

BADGER (The). II. 348-9.

BADB. Irish Battle-Goddess. IV. 154.

BAEBIUS (Lucius). Asturian Officer. V. 150-1.

BAGPIPES. V. 424.

BAIRCHID. Druid Priest. III. 326-8, 331; IV. 176, 234.

BALDRIC=COUSIN OF HENGEST. VIII. 442.

BALDUR. Northern Sun God, Odin's son. II. 168, 233, 237.

BALKERNE GATEWAY, COLCHESTER. III. 136, 138.

BALLOFA = KALLAVA. Home of Dwarf-Smiths. I. 256.

BALMUILDY or BEMULIE (Begessé?). On Antonine Wall. III. 236; 16-7.

BALMUNG=SIGURD'S SWORD. Also called Gram. I. 115.

BALOR. King of Fomors. IV. 158.

BALTS (Visigothic Tribe). VIII. 5-6.

BANGOR TEWDWYS=LLANTIT MAJOR (College founded by Count Theodosius) VI. 158, 172.

BANNA (Gilsland?). Hadrian's Wall. V. 238-9. — Hunters' Song, V. 245-52.

BANNAVA TARUANNA=BONONENSIS TABERNIAE. III. 345.

BARATES THE PALMYRENE. Father of Mela the Mariner. III. 272-3.

BAREKETH. Thor's Thunder-Stone. III. 98.

BARGUS. Spy. VIII. 158-60, 165-6.

BATHS (Rome). Diocletian's Trajan's, IV. 338. —— At Cilurnum, V. 166-7; and see under Constantinople.

BATTLE OF ALMOND WATER. VI. 65-181.

BATTLE OF ARSUF. I. 35. —— of Winds, VII. 412. —— of Hadrianople, VI. 212-19. See Cre Water, Poetovio, Siscia.

BATTLE FURIES (Five). IV. 154.

BATTLES BETWEEN BRITONS AND SAXONS. VIII, 441 (note).

BATTLE TOWERS (Tanks). VI. 122-126.

BAUTO THE FRANK. Gratian's General. VI. 373; VIII. 33, 331.

BEL, BAAL, BELI, BELEN, BELINUS. Celtic (and Phoenician) Sun-God. IV. 89-93, 133-36, 152, 168-9, 177, 179, 180, 197-8; VI. 241; VIII. 389.

BELGICA = NORTHERN GAUL. VI. 343.

BELI, or BELI BUARDA=KRONOS=CROMM CRUAICH. III. 281-2.

BELII. King of Britain. Son of Dyfnwal Moelmud. VIII. 357.

BELI MAWR. K. of Britain. Son of Manogan or Mynogan. V. 389, 401. BELTANE. Spring Festival of Celts (May 1st). III. 245, 321; IV. 13, 94, 107, 167-8, 179; VIII. 471.

BELUS. Syrian Stream. I. 30.

BELYN'S GATE. Billingsgate. III. 8.

BEN-EDAIR=HILL OF HOWTH. In Ireland. III. 276.

BEN LEDI. Mountain in Scotland. V. 338.

BEN MHOR. Mountain in Lewis. IV. 2.

BENEN. St. Patrick's foster-son. VIII. 422.

BENLLI. Sub-King of Powys. II. 407-14,

BERCHTOLD OF MERAN=VERIDICIUS. Grandson of Quintus Lupus, Head of Wolfing Family. II. 248, 253, 257-8, 261; VIII. 255-6.

BERENGARIA (QUEEN OF RICHARD I.). I. 13, 32, 44, 49, 52, 61; VIII. 469

BERICUS. Kinsman to Caswallon. Ancestor of Graeme. V. 8.

BERNAN. Nephew to Colla Uais. IV. 144; V. 420; VI. 102.

BERTHA. Daughter of K. Rother. II. 228.

BERTRAND DE VERDUN. Crusader. I. 39, 42, 48-9, 59; VIII. 469.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED=ORDULUCIUM(?) V. 51.

BETH=IRISH GODDESS. IV. 155.

BETTINA. V. 169, 170.

BETTO (FLAVIUS). Provost of Veterans, father of Bettina. V. 168, 171-5.

BEWTH CASTLE (Bewcastle). Near Hadrian's Wall. V. 234.

BEYRUT (Syria). I. 15, 18.

BIFROST BRIDGE to Asgard and Valhalla. II. 122.

BILBILIS. City in Spain. III. 162; IV. 322-3, 344; VII. 26.

BINCHESTER=VINOVIA. Near Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. III. 167.

BIRDS ALONG HENGEST'S MARCH. II. 353-61. —— off Lewis, IV. 5-7.

BIRDOSWALD = AMBOGLANNA (Camboglanna, i.e., Twisted Glen).

Hadrian's Wall. V. 110, 164, 231-52; VII. 333; VIII. 266.

Hunt at, V. 246-252.

BIROTA. Two-wheeled gig. VII. 84.

BITERULF'S SWORD. I. 122.

BITTERN = CLAUSENTUM (Hants). III. 23.

BJORN. Marshal to Fridleif, K. of Denmark. II. 99-101.

BLACK ANNIS. Witch-Goddess. V. 405.

BLACK DYKE. Old British Embankment. V. 183, 184; VI. 20.

BLACK ELFENLAND. I. 259.

BLACK ELVES. I. 148, 347; II. 182, 194; III. 27; VIII. 225.

BLACK HEATH (and FEN). In Kent. VIII. 364—Heath, 370.

BLACK HENBANE=NEPENTHES=JOVE'S HERB. VIII. 228-9.

BLACK-WATER, AVON, or AMHUINN DHU. River in Lewis. IV. 10, 58-59.

BLACKWATER. Estuary and River in Essex. III. 257, 273.

BLAISE THE CLERK. Master of Merlin. VIII. 396.

BLANCHE OF CASTILLE. Mother of Berengaria. I. 38.

BLEIDDWN. Name of Gwydion's Wolf-son. VI. 13.

BLEKINGEN. In S. Sweden. I. 252-3, 269; II. 271.

BLESSED ISLES. III. 276.

BLOOD-CHANT OF THE VINE. V. 439-446.

BLOOD-EAGLE=RISTA-OERN. Northern Punishment. I. 206-9, 372.

BLOODY GAP. Hadrian's Wall. V. 183.

BLUCHBARD. A British Bard. III. 119.

BOEDB-CATHA. Irish Goddess of War and Underworld. IV. 155; VIII. 388.

BOANN. Irish Goddess, Mother of Angus Mac Oc. (R. Boyne). IV. 155.

BOCION (Botrum [Botrys], mod. El Batrun). In Syria. I. 15.

BODA. Teutonic Goddess (Swan-Maiden). V. 191.

BODLI. Father of Heimer's Ward, Brunhilda. I. 180.

BOAR. Arthur, so-called. VIII. 415. —— of Calydon, VII. 385. —— Charging —— (Badge of 20th Legion), III. 138, 235; IV. 362; VI. 161, &c.

BODOTRIA, Firth of Forth. V. 254, 256; VI. 22-3.

BOD-THING. Tuihant Court of Justice (Frisia). V. 191

BODVAR. Eldjarn's son, Nithad's wrestler. II. 152.

BOGIES' HOLE Hadrian's Wall. V. 229

BOLOGNA (Italy). VIII. 160.

BORCOVICUS=HOUSESTEADS. On Hadrian's Wall. III. 214; V. 125, 177-181, 184-187, 208, 215, 234; VI. 112. Fort of —, V. 190-3.

BORCUM HILL. Hadrian's Wall. V. 185, 209-225.

BORGHILD. Sigmund's first Queen. I. 85, 185.

BORKAR OF THOTN, VARANGIAN. VII. 307; VIII. 206-7.

BORROWSTOUNNESS=BO'NESS (Scotland). VI. 22.

BOTERDUS' GROVE IN SPAIN. IV. 324.

BOUDICCA=BOADICEA. British Queen (of Iceni, &c.). III. 137; V. 398; VI. 253; VIII. 388. —— Avidius' lapdog, VI. 280.

BOULOGNE = GESORIACUM = TABERNIA = BONONIA. III. 134, 345; VI. 342.

BOWLING. Harbour on Clyde. III. 248, 251.

BOWNESS=GLANNIBANTA (?) Scotland. III. 194; V. 231.

BRACO. Near Ardoch (Scotland). III. 236.

BRADCAR (Norfolk). See Rolf, Fabian.

BRADWELL-JUXTA-MARE (Essex). III. 69.

BRAN AP LYR (Bendegeid the Blessed). Ancestor of Taliessin. I. 122; III. 54, 103-4; V. 399.

_____'S HEAD. III. 102-4; VIII. 90, 389.

BRANCASTER=BRANODUNUM (Norfolk). VI. 264.

BRANDUNG WHIRLPOOL (Norway). I. 335.

BRASIDAS. Count of Ports and Customs. VII. 115; VIII. 67-76, 139.

BRATISBURG. Fortress near Ivoe Isle (S. Sweden). II. 271.

BRAUGHING (Hertfordshire). III. 136.

BRECAN. Irish Prince, son of Partholon. III. 367.

BRECHIN (E. Scotland). V. 262.

BREHONS. Druids of judicial rank. III. 313, 326; V. 419.

BREIR VAWR. Hill in N. Wales. IV. 364.

BREMENIUM. See Riechester (High).

BRETAIL. Steward to Gorlois of Cornwall. III. 114.

BRIAN. Brother of Niall of Connaught. IV. 146; V. 311.

BRIANCON=BRIGANTIO (France). VIII. 174-5.

BRIAREUS. A Titan. III. 283.

BRIDGENESS-ON-FORTH. III. 235.

BRIGGS O' FIDRA (E. Coast, Scotland). VI. 23.

BRIGIT. Celtic Goddess. IV. 155.

BRIMO=HECATE. Daughter of Perses. V. 377.

BRITAIN. British or Brythons' Realm. I. 7, 104, 347; II. 280-2, 287-301, 307, 337, 406, 415; III. 34-5, 54, 100-1, 113, 118, 121, 123, 136; IV. 321, 349, 354; V. 13, 17, 199, 284, 332, 376; VI. 202-3, 208-11, 223-4, 239, 306, 330; VII. 134, 183, 290; VIII. 87, 99, 144, 199-200, 289, &c. — Hermit foretells Quintus' return to, VIII. 243-4. — Wayland in, VIII. 468-475.

BRITHWYYR=HALF-PICTS, HALF-BRITONS. VI. 35. See Cath Bregion.

BRITISH. II. 287, 307, 359, 405; III. 21, 100-112, 137; IV. 354, 359; V. 8, 17; VI. 128, 289, 307; VIII. 258, 281-2.

BRITISH CAMP. See Hartlip Hill.

BRITO (Abp. of Treves). Formerly Chaplain to Maximus (?) V. 191, 403-8; VI. 157, 443

BRITOMART. Daughter of Zeus, Nymph of Artemis. V. 375-6.

BRITON, BRITONS. II. 280-6, &c., 406, 418-9; III. 52, 55, 101-125, 151, 174; IV. 335; V. 9, 16; VI. 253-4, 283, 299; VII. 27, 289; VIII. 87-8, 95-8, 258, 315, 317, 332, 336, 452, 455, 458, 461, 468, 474, &c.; and see Brythons.

BRITTANY = ARMORICA = LETAVIA = LLYDDAW = WALLAND.

I. 6, 343; VI. 198, 344-6, 348; VII. 155; VIII. 349.

BROCK. Northern Smith, brother of Sindre. I. 124, 126-7.

BROOMLEE. Lough near Hadrian's Wall. V. 210.

BRUDE. Pictish Soldier. III. 303-4, 318, 340; V. 310, 337; VI. 136.

BRUNDISIUM=BRINDISI (Italy). VI. 295.

BRUNTON HILL. Hadrian's Wall. V. 117.

BRUTUS (Brute). Prince of Troy, grandson of Ascanius. VI. 252, 259.

BRYCHAN. Son of Anlach, Celtic Chief. V. 93; VI. 117.

BRYTHON(S)=BRITON(S)=A CELTIC RACE. II. 303; III. 48, 117-8, 299, 309, 311; IV. 258, 334; V. 183, 397; VI. 116, 126, 172, 188, 241; VIII. 239 &c.

BUCENOBANTS=A SAXO-FRANKISH TRIBE. Auxiliary Palatine Regiment. III. 147. See Roman Army.

BUDES=BUDIC (Brother of Constantine Bendigeit). King of Armorica. II. 335; III. 116; VIII. 354, 356, 372, 374.

BUHTLIN BURN. Near Cramond. VI. 92, 110.

BURDIGALA = BORDEAUX. VII. 6.

BURNSWARK. Scottish hill. V. 229.

BUSILBURGH. Hjalprek's Town (Denmark?) I. 168.

BUSIL-TARN. River where Sigurd found his horse Grani. I. 141.

BUSY GAP. On Hadrian's Wall. V. 183.

BUTTERFLIES. Certain Species found near Hadrian's Wall, Lauderdale, &c. V. 222-3.

BYRRHIA = SCATHACH IN BAKEHOUSE (Constantinople). VII. 45-9.

BYZANTIUM=CONSTANTINOPLE, GOLDEN CITY, MICKLEGARD, NEW ROME. II. 3, 134; IV. 343, 346, 395-6, 398; V. 40, 393; VI. 212, 220, 300-1, 355. Also Vols. VII. and VIII. to p. 257, and see under Constantinople.

CABEIRI=EASTERN DWARF-SMITHS. V. 363; VIII. 225. Cf. Black-Elves, Khnûmû, Pataikoi.

CABILLONUM. See Chalons-sur-Seine.

CADAL. Pictish assassin. II. 302.

CADEIR MAXEN=CAMP ON BREIR VAWR (Welsh Mt.). IV. 364.

CADNANT. River in N. Wales. IV. 360.

CADOR. Son of Gorlois and Ygerne, half-brother of Arthur. III. 115.

CAECINIAN. Pilus Prior (Head Centurion), 10th Coh., 2nd Leg. Aug. VI. 105.

CAER AMONTH=ALATERVA. See Cramond.

CAER ARVON. See Carnarvon.

CAERBRYN=MT. CABURN. Near Lewes, Sussex. III. 24.

CAERCAR'DOC. See Salisbury.

CAER CEINT. III. 107-8, and see Canterbury.

CAER CUSTEINT, CUSTENNIN (Castle of Constantius, Constantine). IV. 357, and see Carnaryon.

CAER CONAN. See Coningsburgh.

CAER DATHYL, DATHAL, in Arvon (Carnarvonshire). V. 58, 78-9, 87; VI. 12.

CAER EIDDYN=CARRIDEN. On Antonine Wall. VI. 22.

CAER GLOUI=GLOUCESTER. V. 292.

CAERLEON-ON-USK (Castra Legionis=Isca Silurium). In Wales. III. 151, 195; V. 329; VI. 254-6, 328.

CAER LLYWELYD, LLIWELYD. VIII. 346. = Carlisle (Luguvallium), which see.

CAER MARTHEN. See Carmarthen, also Aelecti.

CAERMEAL. Picts' heath-pea, used as food. V. 219, 221, 416.

CAER MEDGUAID (Madus)=MAIDSTONE (?) In Kent. VIII. 347, 349, 350.

CAERPOOL=PORT ON R. EARN (Scotland). V. 259.

CAERVORAN = MAGNA, AE. On Hadrian's Wall. V. 215, 229-30, 234.

CAERVYRDDIN CASTLE. See Carmarthen. IV. 364; VIII. 391.

CAER WEIR=DURHAM (?) or WEARMOUTH (?) VIII. 366.

CAERWORGON = GLAMORGAN. VI. 158.

CAESAR (Julius). II. 292; V. 120; VI. 343, 407; and see Sisar.

CAESAREA (in Palestine). VII. 3.

CAESARION. Chamberlain to Theodosius I. VIII. 338.

CAESARIUS (Flavius). Master of Offices to Theodos. I. VII. 113, 186-7, 206-9, 244, 261, 294, 375; VIII. 84, 254, 338.

CAILLEACH (HAG). See Scathach; also III. 365.

CAIRBRE CRUITHNEACH (the Pict). Father of Eugen and Ethodius, daughter's son of Fincomarke (Cormac Finn). III. 311, 332; V. 52, 258; VI. 191-194.

CAIRBRE RIADA. Founder of Dalriad (Argyleshire, &c.), ancestor of Eugen. III. 332; IV. 146; VIII. 388.

CAIRIOLL. See Colla Uais.

CAIRPTHACHTA = CHARIOT-WARRIORS. VI. 100.

CALCHAS. Father of Porphyrius the Charioteer. VIII. 17.

CALEDON, -IA. N. Britain. V. 203; VI. 9; VII. 5, 38; VIII. 272.

CALEDONIAN, S. III. 205, 225, 254; V. 182, 209, 354. —— Lines, VIII. 299.

CALEDONICUS. See Sorio.

CALEDONIUS (SECUNDUS), Cent. II. Leg., Kinsman of Q. Lupus. V. 243. CALLANISH=CALLERNISH. In I. of Lewis. III. 246, 301; IV. 9, 10, 13, 60-1, 77, 80, 84, 140, 249, 251; VI. 240. —— Standing Stones of, III. 338; IV. 77, 97, 99-101, 121-2, 136.

CALLEVA = SILCHESTER (Hants). II. 301; III. 21-2.

CALLIOPAS. See Porphyrius the Charioteer.

CALPURNIUS. Father of St. Patrick. III. 345; IV. 150; V. 225; VI. 241; VII. 61.

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ELFWHITE THE SWAN-MAIDEN (VALKYRIE) = ALVIT, HERVOR. Elfin wife of Wayland. I. 331-45, 351-60, 362-4, 368-9, 371, 378; II. 33, 45, 73, 82, 92-3, 177, 193-203, 205, 261; VIII. 473.

ELGONE = ELIDURE, &c. British King (ancestor of Graeme). V. 4, 8.

ELI. Warden or Reeve of Aelecti (Caer Myrddin). VIII. 394-7.

ELIDYR LYDANWYN. Son of Meirchon Gul. IV. 355, 383, 389, 392.

ELIVAGAR. Poisonous River near Nifflheim. I. 128.

ELK (Giant). V. 355.

ELLDEYRN (Prince). Son of Vortigern. VIII. 371-2.

ELPIDIUS. Tribune (Civil) of Notaries, cousin to Theodosius, charioteer in Race of May. VII. 25-6, 279, 281, 287, 336, 360; VIII. 23-31, 77-8, 82, 87-8, 90, 100-1, 136.

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EOCHAIDH, *i.e.*, *Horseman* (pronounced *Yokay*). Lord of Leinster, eldest son of Eanna or Enna Cinnsealach. Rival of Niall of Connaught (name first mentioned, III. 325). III. 323-35; IV. 175-79, 181, 183, 215-6, 223, 249, 270, 293, 300, 303; VI. 18, 69, 102, 139, 154, 208, 416; VII. 290; VIII. 177.

EOCHAIDH=ACHAY. See under Ethodius.

EOCHAIDH DOIMHLEAN. High-King of Erin, father of the Three Collas. V. 421-2.

EOCHAIDH MUIGHMEDON. High-King of Erin, father of Niall of Connaught. III. 304, 326; V. 283.

EOSA. Nephew of Hengest. VIII. 461.

EOTEN(S)=JUTES (Ytas or Yte=Early West Saxon form. Eotun, Iotum=Anglian and Kentish form. Eutiz, Eutjos, &c.=Original form. Jyder=Mod. Danish), a Nordic tribe in Jutland and Frisia. II. 104, 108-9, 113—Land (here=Frisia), II. 103, 105—War with Angles and Danes, &c., II. 105-26, 273-6. See also Jötun (Giant[s]) of Jotaland.

EPISFORD, perhaps OTFORD? (on R. Darent, Kent). II. 400, 402; VIII. 351, 451—Battle of, II. 400-2; VIII. 351-2, 351 (note).

EPONA. Roman Goddess of Horses and Stables. VI. 9, 10, 109; VIII. 56.

EQUITIUS. High Steward of Valens. VI. 216.

ERBIN. Illeg. son of Constantine Bendigeit; m. daughter of Eldol, son of Gerontius; father of Geraint (Arthur's Knight). III. 114; VIII. 358-4, 364, 372.

ERC (ERTH=FERGUS). Eldest son of Ethodius (misprinted *Erp*). II. 289; VI. 166, 187, 416.

ERCO. Son of Wihtgils the Saxon, brother of Hengst I. II. 368; VI. 175.

EREC. See Riothamer the Breton.

EREMON=Eireamhon. Irish Prince, son of Milidh; also Tribe of. V. 430.

ERIK MAL-SPAKI (Crafty-Speech), called Swipdag, also "Follower's Shield" (VII. 303). Varangian: called in text son of Egil the Elder (Avo), but really son of Ragnar the Champion (perhaps grandson of Avo-Egil). (See corrected errata for Vol. I.) I. 129; VII. 302-4; VIII. 207-9, 218, 222-4, 237-8.

ERIN, Isle of. IV. 150, 173; V. 284, 292-3, 299, 421-2; VI. 42-3; VII. 289-90; and see Hibernia, Ireland, Ogygia.

ERISORT (Loch). In Lewis (Hebrides). IV. 10, 19.

ERITH. In Kent. VIII. 364.

ERNI. Grand-daughter of Colla Uais. V. 264 5, 269, 409; VI. 207.

EROF THE CUMBRIAN (Graeme = Grahame) = GUANIS, GANIS, &c. IV. 365; V. 4, 110; and see under Graeme.

ERP. II. 289, misprint for Erc, which see.

ERWIN. A Wolfing, youngest son of Berchtold (descendant of Quintus Lupus). II. 249, 257, 261-2.

ERYR(I) (Mount). See Snowdon.

ERYTRIUS. Chief Secretary to Emp. Theodosius. VII. 263.

ESAU'S BLESSING. VI. 173-Repentance, VIII. 243.

ESONSTADIUM. Country and Port in Frisia, now under Zuyder Zee. II, 370.

ESTHLAND (Esthonia). VII. 235; Esthonia, VII. 293.

ETAIN. Celtic Goddess of Dawn, &c. VIII. 388.

ETHNE. Betrothed to Herenius. IV. 267, 312.

ETHODIUS=ACHAY, EOCHAIDH. Dalriad Prince of Alba, brother of Eugen. II. 289; III. 304, 315, 332-3; IV. 140, 146, 258, 299, 306-8, 407; VI. 16, 18, 44, 46-8, 54, 57, 101-2, 115-6, 139, 163, 169, 179-81, 186-7, 190, 197.

ETNA (Mount). In Sicily. VIII. 193.

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EUCHERIUS. Brother of Count Theodosius, uncle to Emp. Theodosius. VII. 102.

EUCHROCIA. Priscillianist, wife to Delphidius of Bordeaux. VI. 390.

EUDAV (*Eudaf*) = OCTAVIUS. Son of Caradoc III., K. of Cornwall and Arvon, Over-King of Britain, died circa A.D. 371. II. 395; III. 163, 185-6, 190-3; IV. 357, 360; V. 11; VII. 151.

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EUGEN (King) = EOGHAN, OWAIN, &c. (called Gabhran, III. 332). Son of Cairbre Cruithneach, grandson of Cormac Finn (Fincomarke), Dalriad, King of Alba and the Scots. III. 247, 255-6, 304, 311. 315, 332-4, 347; IV. 145-8, 255, 258-9, 275, 277-9, 281-2, 287, 298-306, 312-5, 405-8, 413-4; V. 9-10, 48-55, 99, 188, 256, 258, 281, 292, 328, 429; VI. 15-22, 32, 39, 42-59, 66, 163, 165-170, 186, 190-7, 203, 205—Description of, IV 138; VI. 55-7—Death of, VI. 136-8—Lament for, VI. 191-4.

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EUGENIUS. Court Rhetor at Byzantium (later Usurper of East. Empire, A.D. 392-4), VII. 22—Imperial Gate of, VII. 22; VIII. 251.

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EUTROPIUS (EUNUCH). Primicer of Court Chamberlains to Theodosius. VII. 241, 247; VIII. 205-7, 217-9, 244-5.

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FABIUS. Roman Commander in Britain. II. 290-3.

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FABIUS (AELIUS). Tribune of Dacian Equestrian Cohort at Amboglanna (Hadrian's Wall). V. 238-40, 245.

FAFNIR THE DRAGON. Son of Hreidmar. Guardian of Nibelungen Hoard.

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FASTIDIUS (FESTYDD). Bishop, later Archbishop of London. VI. 299-304, 312, 319, 324-5, 327-8, 337 (note)—Crowns Maximus, VI. 312; also see Faustus.

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FELIX (Honorinus). Treasurer of London Mint. VI. 272-3.

FELIX (OPPIUS ANTONIUS). Grandson of Socius Senecio (V. 114), Prefect of First Asturian Ala at Condercum (Hadrian's Wall), later Duke of Scythia (VII. 154, &c.). V. 113-6, 123, 127, 130-40, 153, 181, 224, 240, 245-6; VI. 43, 49, 119, 160-2; VII. 154-5, 170, 181-2; VIII. 249, 338, 340-1; later career as Patrician, VI. 163 (note)—Song of (The Hunters of Banna), V. 246-92.

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FENRIS WOLVES-BROOD OF LOKI AND ANGERBODA, akin to Fenrir the Wolf. II. 187; V. 369; VIII. 222.

FERGHANA, in Central Asia=PHARGANS' (Varangians'?) LAND, part of Trans-Oxiana. VII. 234, 344.

FERGUS. Son of Erc and Rocha, and grandson of Ethodius; son-in-law of Graeme; exiled, served under Alaric. Later King of Scotland. II. 289; VI. 187.

FERNACH. A Welsh Chieftain. VI. 116.

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FETH. Treasurer to K. Heirgust. V. 420.

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FETHELMAGUS. Scottish King, grandson of K. Findock. III. 333.

FFARAON = DINAS EMRYS. British Fortress on Snowdon. VI. 348, and see V. 362.

FIACHAIDH. Ard-Righ of Erin. V. 421-2.

FIACHRA. Son of Muredach (Colla da Crioch). V. 430.

FIBH=FIFE(SHIRE). V. 260, 413.

FIDACH (of Eber's Line). Father of Crimthann and Mong-finn. III. 326; V. 283.

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FILEY(S) (Filid, Filidhe). Poets and Heralds, Bardic Order of Druids. III. 313.

FILIMER. Son of Ganderic, King of Goths. V. 369.

FIMMILENA. Teutonic Goddess (an Alaisga or Swan-Maiden). V. 191, 352, cf. Boda.

FINCOMARKE=CORMAC FINN, &c. Ard Righ of Picts and Scots, Over-I ford of Alba (Scotland) and the Isles. III. 247, 299, 307-8, 321, 323, 333-4; IV. 148-84, 201, 212-4, 251; VI. 136—Fleet of, III. 361— Various Names of, III. 308-9.

FINDOCK. King of Scotland, father of Crathlint. III. 333.

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FINN=SLAGFEDER, SLAGFINN, called Helferich the Leech, also "Folcwald's Son" (II. 115)=Wayland's second brother, King of the Frisians. I. 254-6, 321-34, 342, 345, 351, 355-6, 361-4; II. 103-27, 203, 265-7, 269-70—Death of, II. 273-6. — 's Burgh (in Eotenland, Frisia), II. 105, 110, 118, 275-6. — 's 1st wife=Hladgud, I. 342, see Swanwhite (Swan-Maiden); 2nd wife, see Hildeburh.

FINN MAC COUL. A Gaelic Hero (Chief of the Fenians). Alluded to, III. 366.

FINNS=NATIVES OF FINLAND. III. 92.

"FINNSBURGH FRAGMENT." Anglo-Saxon Poem. Ref. to, II. 103.

FIOLNIR=A NAME OF ODIN=THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

I. 198-99. Also see Feng, Neckar, Odin.

FIONNCHADH (The Pechgach or Sinner). Son of Muredach (Colla da Crioch). V. 429-36, 446-56.

FIRMUS (M. Cocceius). Governor of Camelon. VI. 7-11, 22.

FJALAR. The Red Cock of the North (Suttung, son of Surtr, the Northern Fire-Giant). II. 181; V. 370.

FLACILLA. First Wife of Emp. Theodosius. VIII. 188.

FLAVIA. Elder daughter of the Veteran Betto. V. 169-74.

FLAVIAN. Bishop of Antioch. VII. 113, 244.

FLAVIAN (nephew of B. of Antioch). Ducenar of Candidates (Imp. Body-Guard), Lieut. of Palace Watch (Constantinople). VI. 212-25; VII. 136-64, 187-205, 210-1, 215-54, 263, 326, 334, 358-61, 376, 404; VIII. 85-6, 184, 261, 265-7, 269. ——'s Brother, VII. 193.

FLAVIUS. See Attius (Fl.), Noricus, Victor, &c.

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FIEBAK. A Sclavonian Chief, father of Vin. VIII. 293.

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FLORENTIUS. Pract. Prefect, Governor of Gaul. IV. 349.

FLORENT(IUS). Tribune in Imp. Guard. VII. 23-29, 359; VIII. 148.

FLOWERS OF SLEEP. See under Flora.

FLYING GEAR OF WAYLAND. II. 209-14.

"FOAM OF WAVES"=A NORTHERN SEA-GOD'S DAUGHTER.
K. Nibel's Wife. I. 157.

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FOELAN (Gaelic), Tribe of. IV. 234.

FOLGERS (Followers) = VARANGIANS. VII. 234.

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FRANK(EN)LAND=FRANCONIA and part of the Rhinelands; also N. Gaul. I. 6, 204, 347; VIII. 296.

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FRAOMAR(IUS). Allemanic Prince of Frankish Stock, K. of Bucenobantes and Prefect of Aux. Roman Regiment so-called. III. 147; VI. 90-1.

FRAVITTA (FRAVEITANDS). Gothic Officer of Imp. Guard (C'ple.), Charioteer (for Suburb Greens). VII. 337; VIII. 2, 20, 22, 26, 106, 113-8, 251-4.

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FRIGGA. Northern Goddess, wife of Odin. II. 75, 121.

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FROY=FRO or FREY. King of Sweden. VII. 296. Also see Frey(r).

FROZEN LAKE (Morima Rusa)=WATER OF THE DEAD or CRONIUM (Arctic Ocean?). III. 275.

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GAINAS (COUNT). A Gothic Officer, Tribune of 1st Scutariors (Imp. Guard), Captain of Palace Watch. VII. 132-7, 247; VIII. 31-2, 81, 257, 267-70, 338, 340. His wife, VII. 376.

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GALBA VIATOR. A Roman soldier, comrade of Quintus. VI. 401.

GALBANUM (Ferula Galbaniflua or F. Rubricaulis) = Persian herb disliked by snakes. Gum-rosin ('Chelbenah'' of Exod. xxx. 34). V. 368.

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GALLUS. Heir of the London merchant, Avidius Antiochus. VI. 281.

GALLUS (LIVIUS or LUCIUS). Colleague of the Usurper Alectus. VI. 287-90.

GAMES AND SPORT. Games (General), I. 9, 236; IV. 263-4; V. 27, 313; VII. 33, 178. Archery, II. 161-75; III. 57, 78. Boxing, VIII. 63. Chariot Feats (Celtic), including Sword and Lance Exercises, &c.; IV. 225. Chess, III. 155, 185, 189-91; V. 313. Cock-Fighting, III. 212. Dicing, VII. 41, 189, 303, 305; VIII. 234-6, 238. Fencing,

V. 27. Football and Ball (Harpastum, &c.), V. 27, 263; VII. 110-12. Fowling, I. 321. Gambling (Three in a Row, &c.), IV. 337. Gladiatorial and Public, III. 357; IV. 206, 317, 339; V. 192; VI. 281-2; VII. 181. Hawking, II. 353-4; V. 413. Hoop and Ball, V. 264. Hunting (Boar), I. 109-10; (Bear) I. 353-56, 368, 367-8; (Elks, Aurochs, Wolves mentioned) III. 206; (Roebuck, Hart, Boar) V. 238-242; (Boar, Deer, Wolf) V. 246-52; (Brock, i.e., Badger) II. 348-9; (Brock and Deer) V. 410-12; (Conies i.e., Rabbits) VI. 177; (Hind Trapping, Hare and Boar Hunting in Spain) IV. 344; VI. 433. Hurling, V. 263. Juggling, IV. 420; VII. 99. Kayle-pins, i.e., Ninepins mentioned, VIII. 123. Knuckle-bones, V. 313. Pantomime, VIII. 63-7. Polo, VII. 18, 218; VIII. 358, 361. Quoits, V. 264. Racing, VI. 282; VIII. 1-154, and Betting Terms, VIII. 31, (note on, 36), 65, 108-19. Rope Dancing and Acrobatic Feats, VII. 99, 403-6. Shinty (kind of Hockey), V. 263. Ski and Snow-shoe Running, II. 40, 51, 143, 230-5. Stone-Putting, V. 264. Swimming, II. 143-50; VII. 31. Tables, i.e., Backgammon (?) VII. 189. Tennis, IV. 338; VIII. 110, 218. Trick-Riding, VIII. 15-6, 40-1, 110. Troy (Riding) game mentioned, VIII. 13. Wager(s), I. 69-71; VII. 27-9, 118, 335-8, 358-60; VIII. 3, 18-28, 31, 40, 48, 108; (—— of Geraint and Romulus), VIII. 95-9. Walking the Gunwale and Diving, II. 144. Wrestling, &c., II. 150-60; VIII. 14, 63. Also see under Dances Music.

GANDERIC. King of the Goths, father of Filimer. V. 369.

GARDENS. At Aber Sain (Carnarvon), Orchard, IV. 373-4. At Akka (Acre), I. 44-7. Grass — at Allathorp (Niaringsburgh), II. 43-4. At Cilurnum (Chesters on Hadrian's Wall), V. 168-76. In Constantinople, VII. 9-11, 17-8, 67, 72; (Bake-House) VII. 41-2, 52, 58-60; Patriarch's, VII. 76. Palace — and — Courts, VII. 125, 147, 156, 158-61, 165, 201, 205-6, 220, 344, 346, 371, 382; VIII. 147-51, 154-5; (Mesoterion) VII. 347-61; (Mesokepion) VII. 361-3. — of Dead (South of Londinium), VI. 257; (Cilurnum, near the Ox-Close), V. 129, 142, 167. At Dun Orach, i.e. Heirgust's Rath (The Aula), V. 264, (Herb-Gardens, &c.) V. 267-70. Hanging — of Babylon mentioned, VII. 158. — of Helen of Troy, VII. 408-9. — of Persephone, in Sicily, VIII. 194-5. At Rome (Janiculum), IV. 327; (near Rome) IV. 346-8. In Spain, IV. 325. —— of Sleep, VIII. 227-31. At Thessalonica, VIII. 184-204.

GARM. Egil's Hound. II. 244-5.

GARNETH. King of Picts, son of Fincomarke. V. 295.

GARULF. Half Angle, half Eoten (Jute), nephew of Guthlaf and attendant of Queen Hildeburh; Door-Keeper at Finnsburgh. II. 108-10.

GASCONY. In Southern Gaul. I. 122.

GATE OF DEATH. II. 123; VIII. 231. —s of Europe (Bosphorus, &c.), VII. 270. —s of Italy (Aquileia), V. 334.

GAUDENTIUS. Scythian Noble (father of Aetius), Under-Prefect II.

Augustan Leg., later Magister Militum (General). VI. 63, 89, 115-6.

GAUDENTIUS. Master of Games (C. Hippodrome). VIII. 63, 69, 79, 81.

GAUL, GAULS. II. 286; III. 32; V. 13, 187, 200, 279, 280, 399, 403; VI. 223, 250, 263-4, 274, 339, 343-5, 379, 392, 412, 414; VII. 78; VIII. 258, 277, 288, 296, 304-5, 315, 442, 443.

GE=GAEA. Gk. and Roman Earth-Goddess. V. 359-61, 373.

GEGIO. Town in Asturian Highlands (Spain). IV. 344.

GEIRROD=GIANT. Father of Greipa, Wade's wife. I. 254, 339.

GEIRTHIOF. Brother to King Fridthiof of Thelemark. VII. 309-10.

GEITIR. Door-Keeper to King Gripir. I. 173-4.

GELDRIC. Finn's little son. II. 112-Lament for, II. 117, 120-2.

GELLIUS. Draconnar (Standard-Bearer) of II. Aug. Leg. Coh. X. VI. 104.

GEMELLUS. Imp. Chief Mandator (Messenger). VIII. 133.

GEMONIAN STEPS=STEPS OF WAILING, in Rome. Criminals' bodies exposed there. IV. 329-30.

GENNADIUS. President of Races (Constantinople). VIII. 89, 104-5.

GENOESE. I. 17.

GENOURE (Vortigern's Castle). In Herefordshire. VIII. 420, 426.

GENTIUS. King of Illyria; Gentian called after him. I. 242.

GEOFFREY THE CLERK. See under Vinsauf.

GERAINT=GERONTIUS. Son of Caranog, a Damnonian (Devon) Prince, and ancestor of Geraint, Arthur's Knight; Commander of Junior Catafractories (Cuirassiers) in Britain under Maximus; Prefect of II. Herculian Leg. at Tomis (Scythia) under Theodosius; later rebel General in Gaul under Constantine the Usurper. II. 286; III. 362; IV. 79, 85-9, 96, 219, 223, 228, 243, 247, 270, 279, 289, 291, 293, 315, 399, 404; V. 26-7, 30, 139-40, 152, 263, 275, 337; VI. 85, 89, 128, 132, 312, 327; VII. 25-8, 150-5, 165, 168-83, 229, 289, 333, 336; VIII. 1-2, 4-5, 84-146, 179, 354. Death on Spanish borders alluded to, II. 286; IV. 79; VIII. 146, 354.

GERDA. Giant wife of Frey. II. 187-8.

GERMAIN, Bishop of Auxerre (Gaul) = SAINT GERMANUS. II. 406-20; VIII. 417, 420-2, 434.

GERMAN, GERMANIA, &c. I. 347; III. 125; V. 13, 105-6, 215; VI. 230, 345; VIII. 191, 258, 296, and under Alemanian.

GERMANUS. Roman General killed by Scathach. IV. 227.

GERVANDEL. See Ivalde.

GESORIACUM=BOULOGNE, which see.

GEVAR. Northern Moon-God. I. 128.

GEWISSI(AE) = Saxon Tribe in W. Britain (of mixed race?) II. 303.

GHOST MOTH. V. 349, and see under Moths.

GIANTS, &c. I. 128, 251, 254; V. 346; VIII. 225, 234.5. Frost — I. 128.

— 's Cave (West Highlands), V. 303. — s' Cliffs (Norway), I. 335.

— Elk, V. 355-6. — s' Roads (Lewis), IV. 61. — Smiths, V. 362-3, and see Dactyls, Egther, Geirod, Gerda, Greipa, Mac Ruislainn, Ptah (as giant), Starkad the Elder, Wadé.

GIBELATH. Town on Syrian Coast. I. 15.

GIBICH (or *Gjuki*). Eldest legit. son of Gjuki. Half-brother of Hengest; (Chief of the Nibelung Rhine Franks); King of Burgundy and Rhineland. I. 129, 176, 178, 180, 182, 226, 230; II. 275, 370, 394.

GILDO (COUNT). Roman General, brother of Firmus the African Rebel. VIII. 257, 282.

GILLE CALLAET. Pictish murderer of K. Constant. II. 327-30.

GILLE-COISE = The Pictish Head Henchman. V. 418.

GILLECOMGHAIN. A herdsman of Dumbarton. IV. 280-2.

GILLEMAIN THE STRONG. An Irish Prince. II. 289.

GILLIE MORE (GALAN). The Sword-Bearer of Heirgust. V. 420.

GILLIES OF ARGYLL. Son of Donald, Lord of the Isles. VI. 183.

GILVAETHWY. A Welsh Prince, son of Don the Enchantress (and Caradoc III.), half-brother of K. Eudav. V. 58-96; VI. 12-16, 32, 37-8, 40, 43, 130-1.

GIUDI=Town on Inch Keith (?), Island in the Forth (Scotland). VI. 23.

GJUKI=EINEF. Ivalde's son. Father of Gjuki-Hoc. I. 129.

GJUKI (Hjuke)=HOC(E). Raké (Völs. Saga), Udwulf Haron (Frisian Chrons.), Einef's son, Ivalde's grandson, Thjassi's nephew, Hengest's and Gibich's father. King of Angleland in Schleswig, "Duke" of the Frisians; Lord of Nibelung Rhine-Franks. I. 130; II. 104-5, 113, 118, 274-5, 368; III. 65, 68. — 's Sword Lafing, II. 360.

GLAIN NAIDR = DRUIDIC SERPENT-STONE. IV. 192.

GLANNIBANTA = BOWNESS? (Cumberland). V. 231.

"GLAUCUS." Name assumed by Marius Restitutus. III. 318.

GLEN FARG=Glen of Ghosts, of Wrath, &c. V. 344, 346, 394, 405, &c.

GLICO. Veteran of Sixth Leg. Vict. V. 159; VI. 323.

GLISTEN (GLISTENING) HEATH. Joining Gnita Heath, between Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. I. 358, 361, 371.

GLITTERING HEATH (Gneita or Gnita Heath or Plain). I. 77, 143, 159, 175, 213, 230-1.

GLITTERING PLAINS (of the Blessed). Near Asgard. I. 128.

GLOCKENSACHSEN (Goügelsahs, &c.)=The Caucasus Mts. I. 258.

GLOMMUM (The). A Norwegian Race? III. 92.

GLOUCESTER (GLOSTER)=GLEVUM, CAER GLOUI. II. 303; III. 17, 19, 42, 151; V. 292-3, 314; VI. 170; VIII. 416, 462. Also see Eldad, Bishop of ——, Eldol, Earl of ——

GLOUI. Goidel (Irish) Sea-Raider, founder of Gloucester, ancestor of Vortigern. V. 292-3.

GLWYS. Grandson of Catel Durnluc. VIII. 357.

GLYCERION. Girl in Constantinople Bake-House. VII. 44.

GOAT-STAR=CAPELLA. IV. 153 (and note).

GOCKMEN=PICTISH WATCHMEN, IV. 145.

GOEWIN (pron. Goynee). Pebin's daughter, Foot-bearer to K. Math. V. 59, 61, 80, 89, 92-3, 96.

GOGAR BURN. Trib. of R. Almond (Scotland). VI. 59, 92, 136, 143, 174, and see plan of battle of A. Water, VI. 64.

GOIDEL(S)=A CELTIC RACE. See under Gaels, Irish, Scots.

GOLD, NAMES OF=AESIR'S NEED, OTTERGILD, RED EARTH OF STRIFE. I. 154.

"GOLDBRAND" (GUDBRAND'S SON) = Name assumed by Wayland. I. 273, 278, 283-4, 289-90, 304, 315, 317, 376.

GOLDEN BOUGH (THE)=MISLETOE. IV. 193, 203-5; V. 358, 379.

GOLDEN CATHER-THUN. See under Cather-Thun, i.e., Heirgust's Rath.

GOLDEN-GARD. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

GOLDEN GATE (THE)=Triumphal Archway at Constantinople commemorating downfall of Maximus, A.D. 388. V. 393, 408. See under CONSTANTINOPLE.

GOLGOTHA (Mount of the Skull). Mentioned VII. 380.

GONDUL. A Valkyrie. III. 85.

GORANGON. Governor of Rutupiae and Ruler of Kent. II. 380-1, 404.

GORLOIS (also called Ricca or Riothamer). Son of Caradoc IV., younger brother of Maurice, husband of Ygraine (Igerna), later Duke or Earl of Cornwall and Commander of the Cornish Veterans. III. 114-5; V. 382; VI. 163; VIII. 373, 456.

GORWENNYDD. Part of Glamorganshire. VI. 346.

GOTTA. Little son of Vortigern and Rowena. III. 43-4; VIII. 436, 438.

GOTH(S), GOTHIC, &c.=A N. Germanic Race. III. 173, 362; IV. 334, 391; V. 33, 40, 44, 105-6, 336, 369; VI. 126, 213, 217, 294; VII. 40, 77, 133-5, 169-80, 247; VIII. 2, 20-2, 106, 117-8, 126, 131, 208, 249-55, 258, 285, 317, &c. Also Ostrogoth(s), I. 59; VI. 219; VII. 170, 233. Amal(s), Amelung(s) (Ostrogothic Tribe), I. 175; II. 239. Greuthing(s) (ditto), VII. 170, 182, 233, 248. Visigoths, V. 136 (and note); VI. 211. Balt(s), VIII. 5-6.

GOUROCK. Bay of the R. Clyde. IV. 253.

GOWER, LAND OF (N. Wales). VI. 346.

GRACIAN MUNICEPS. London Citizen, officer of Maximus; later Tyrant of Britain. II. 282-5, 289-90, 292; IV. 270, 279-80; VI. 112.

GRADUS. Island Harbour of Aquileia (Italy). VII. 3.

GRAEME (GREMIUS)=GRAHAME=EROF THE CUMBRIAN, also called GUANIS (GANIS). Son of Ivain, descendant of British Princes Fulgentius (Gwyllgint) and Bericus; officer of Asturians under Maximus; later a rebel. IV. 270. 275, 284, 289-91, 293, 315-6, 365-6; V. 3-43, 110 (and note), 152; VI. 2, 187; VIII. 271-2. As Guanis, II. 288-91, 294, 298-300. See Peregrine, called Graeme.

GRALLON, of the Sixth Leg. Victrix. VIII. 247 (and note), 249.

GRAM. K. Nithad's Butler. I. 313-7; II. 2, 272.

GRAM. Sword of Sigmund and Sigurd. I. 115, 136, 164. Reforging of, 166-171, 221. See also Balmung.

GRAMPIANS (Mts.). Scotland, compared to a wall. V. 338.

GRANI. Sigurd's Horse. I. 78-9, 141-2, 161, 174, 176, 229, 231, 305; VIII. 471.

GRANI'S BURDEN (Nibelungen Hoard). I. 231.

GRANNONIAN HORSE AND FOOT. See Roman Army.

GRANNOS (Celtic Sun-God) = MABON, SON OF BEL. IV. 151-2, 169.

GRATIA. Youngest daughter of Valentinian I. and Justina. VIII, 190-1, 198, 203.

GRATIAN (FLAVIUS, EMPEROR OF THE WEST, 367-383). Son of Valentinian I. by Valeria Severa. III. 50, 134, 165-6, 179-80, 304; IV. 247, 341-2; V. 26, 34, 133, 189; VI. 210-11, 219-21, 228, 230-1, 233, 237-8, 300-3, 306, 329, 389, 341-4, 350, 352, 354-5, 358-9, 361-75, 388, 392; VII. 28, 249; VIII. 162, 182, 189, 191, 198-203, 292-4, 320, 325, 330-1, 334-5, 340, 342-3.

GRATIAN'S DIRGE. VIII. 200-2.

GREAT CHESTERS=AESICA (on Hadrian's Wall). V. 215, 229.

GREAT MINCH. Channel in Hebridean Seas. IV. 281.

GREECE or GREEKS, HELLAS, &c. I. 6, 21, 234; III. 92, 281; IV. 408, 410; V. 374; VI. 263; VII. 34, 40, 65, 75, 77-8, 232, 403, 412; VIII. 17-19.

GREEK FIRE. I. 21. —— Sea, IV. 410. —— Trader, II. 3.

GREENLEE LOUGH. Near Hadrian's Wall. V. 210.

GREGORIUS OF THE SCUTARIES. Imperial Guardsman. VII. 269.

GREGORY (St.) NAZIANZEN. Patriarch of Constantinople, 380-1. VIII. 30, 43. See under SAINTS.

GREIPA. Giantess, daughter of Geirrod, wife of Wadé, mother of Wayland, Egil and Finn. I. 254, 339.

GREIPIR or GRIPIR. Son of Eylimi. Sigurd's uncle. I. 173-183.

GREUTHINGS (Ostrogothic Tribe). See Goths.

GREY ASS'S CRAG=CUDDY'S CRAG (Hadrian's Wall). V. 209.

GREY COLTS. Hengest's sons, III. 55, 69. — Dog's Strait (Hebrides). III. 361. — Griper=Giantess, V. 370. — Paw, V. 405-6.

GRICE = YOUNG PIG. VI. 13.

GRIFFIN (TWO-HEADED). Banner of Ethodius. VI. 101.

GRIFFINS. Nickname of Warings (Varangians). VIII. 205, 207, 218-Their Gryphon Banner, VIII. 207. GRINDON MERE. Hadrian's Wall. V. 210.

GROENA SOUND. Between Seeland (S. Sweden) and N. Ger. Coast. I. 255.

GROENING TOWN (Denmark). I. 64, 252.

GRYDBY MARK IN BLEKINGEN (S. Sweden). II. 271.

GUANACUM (Celtic Battle-Cloak). V. 415.

GUANIS. See Graeme.

GUARIN, WARIN. See Uranius.

GUDMUND. Fictitious father of Wayland. I. 273, 289.

GUDREDA = NOUNECHIA (Wise-Counsel). Frisian maiden, betrothed to Geraint. VIII. 83-4, 86, 140-3.

GUDRUN (THE WILES OF)=A LOST LAY. I. 69.

GUETHELIN (Abp. of London). II. 295-7, 301, 312, 382.

GUILLAUC. Son of Gorangon of Kent. II. 404.

GUITAUL (Vitalius). Son of Guttolion; Goidel Lord of Gloucester, father of Vortigern. V. 292-3, 297, 314; VIII. 434.

GUITOLIN (VITALIANUS) THE DWARF. Half-brother of Guitaul. V. 298-298, 313, 335-41, 344-7, 349-408, 420; VI. 138; VII. (as old Greek beggar), 34-9, 61, 74; VIII. 221, 356. Claimed to be K. Saloman of Brittany and enemy to Aurelius, VIII. 356.

GULLVEIG (Goldcrafty)=HEID(R) (personification of gold). Daughter of Giant Hrimnir; a Vola or Völva (Sorceress); first owner of Nibelung Hoard? I. 154, 157-8; II. 187; V. 371.

GUNGNIR=ODIN'S SPEAR. I. 124.

GUNHILD. Valkyrie; daughter of K. Isang of the Faroe Isles. I. 343.

GUNNAR, GUNNR (Gundia). Valkyrie, III. 85.

GUNTHER (Gunnar, Gundohari). Nibelung Prince, son and heir of K. Gibich; later K. of Burgundy and Rhinelands. I. 69, 77-8, 181-2, 230. King ——'s Lost Lay, I. 69.

GUORTHEGIRN (GWRTHEYRN). See Vortigern.

GUTHERE. Eoten Earl, Comrade of Finn. II, 106, 108.

GUTHLAF. Half-Dane, comrade of Hengest. II. 108-10, 273, 276, 393.

GWAWL (Julia). K. Coël's daughter, Cunetha's mother. VI. 414.

GWEN. Cunetha's daughter, wife of Artorius II. III. 114.

GWRGI GWASTRA. Hostage given by Pryderi. V. 81, 87.

GWRTHENAU (Repulsive-Lipped). Vortigern so-called. V. 297.

GWRWST LEDLWM (Ledhom). Ceneu's son, Meirchon Gul's father. IV. 355.

GWYDDYL FICHTI=Irish Gaels mixed with Picts. VI. 348.

GWYDION, THE ELDER=SEON or SEGOMO. A Celtic War-God, also an early British King of Sciont (Carnarvon). IV. 360.

GWYDION THE ENCHANTER. Son of Don (and Caradoc III.), K. Math's nephew, half-brother of K. Eudav. V. 58-96; VI. 12-21, 32, 34-48, 61-3, 130-1, 173; VIII. 382.

GWYLLION=Children of Evening (Druidesses). V. 381.

GWYN, SON OF NUDD. Early Welsh hero (demi-god). IV. 158.

GWYNEDD, GWYNNEDD = NORTH WALES (Anglesey [Mona], Arvon, Arllechwedd, Lleyn, Eryri [Eagles' Haunt], &c.). II. 339; V. 58; VI. 130, 413; VIII. 177, 365, 369.

GWYTHYR. See Victor.

HADRIANOPLE. VII. 70, 209, 247; VIII. 186. Battle of —— VI. 212-9.

HAER FAULD. Saxon camp on Lammermuir. VI. 39-41.

HAGEN. Kinsman of Gunther. I. 77-8, 181-3, 230.

HALF (Northern King). I. 68.

HALFDAN THE EASTERLING. K. Rother's man. II. 246-7.

HALFDAN ILFING (Northern King). I. 68.

HALF-DANES=An Anglian Tribe. II. 105, 117, 274, 393; III. 63; VI. 70-1, 74.

HALLAND (now in S. Sweden, once under Danish rule). II. 241-2.

HALLBJORN. Thorgen's son, K. Rother's man. II. 256.

HALLDOR. Snorri's son, K. Nithad's man. II. 147-8, 151, 227, 229, 236.

HALLING-FORD (over Medway, Kent). VIII. 359.

HAMUND. K. Sigmund's son, Sigurd's half-brother. I. 76, 186, 193-7, 204.

HANSEL. K. Nithad's Cook. II. 5-6.

HARALD (Northern King). Father of K. Wikar. VII. 310.

HARLECH (Wales). III. 103.

HARLUNG. See Hirder.

HARLUNGS' HOARD=Part of the Nibelung Treasure. I. 157; II. 187.

HARPASTUM=Kind of Football. See GAMES.

HARPAX. Byzantine Hippodrome Clown. VIII, 64-9.

HARTLIP'S HILL=Mons Cervi Labrum (Kent). IV. 319. See under Villa of Fl. Attius, III. 105, &c.

HASTING THE VIKING. Ancestor of Sir Rolf of Bradear. I. 7, 73.

HATHORS (THE NINE). Egyptian Goddesses. VIII. 238.

HAUNTED WOOD (THE). Glen Farg, Scotland. V. 344-407; VI. 164, and see under Woods.

HEAVEN'S GATE. Near Chanctonbury, Sussex. III. 24.

HEBRIDEAN = EBUDEAN. IV. 307. Epideän, IV. 50.

HEATHER ALE OF THE PICTS. V. 218-9. See also III. 289.

HECATE = BRIMO (the Sparkler). Gk. and Roman Goddess of Underworld. V. 376-7, 380, 397; VIII. 196.

HECTOR. Son of Donegal, ferryman to Dead Men's Land. III. 288-95.

HEDWIG. Hengest's daughter, Rowena's sister. III. 69.

HEID. See Gullveig.

HEIMDAL(LR) SHEAF (Pine of the Homestead) = INGVE. Adopted son of Odin; grandson of Odin's brother, Ve-Lodur; ancestor of the Shieldings, &c.; Warder of the Aesir. II. 122. As Ammon, VIII. 213. See Ingve.

HEIMIR I.=ADELGER=STUDAS THE HORSE-BREEDER. Fosterer of Brunhild. I. 178, 180, 305.

HEIMIR II. Son of Studas (Heimir I.). Later one of Dietrich of Bern's Companions. I. 142, 305.

HEIRGUST THE RED. Nectan's son. King of Picts. III. 247, 303-9; IV. 148, 281-2, 301-2, 305, 316, 406-8, 411-6; V. 45-7, 188, 256-315, 327-8, 335-9, 408, 413-56; VI. 19, 34, 78, 93, 96, 99-101, 136, 183-5, 188, 200-5. ——'s Dun, see Catherthun (Golden). VIII. 424, &c. —'s sisters, VI. 34.

HEIRTHIOF. Northern Chief, Geirthiof's brother. VII. 310.

HEIRTHORSTAN. Pictish Prince, Heirgust's brother. III. (304), 306; V. 270, 272-3, 276, 293-4, 413-4, 424-6, 436-8, 446-9; VI. 99, 128, 137, 165, 201.

HELA (HELL) = Northern Goddess of Underworld. I. 135, 217, 263; II. 114, 120-2, 236, 390, &c.; III. 58. As Hell, I. 192, 198, 220, 335.

HELCHE. K. Rother's daughter (later Etzel's wife). II. 228.

HELEN (QUEEN). Eudav's daughter, wife of Maximus. III. 163 (186-92 description of); III. (318-9); IV. 304-5, 348, 357, 361, 372-9, 399;

V. 1, 5, 9, 11, 23, 36, 42-4; VI. (196), 227, 256, 278, 300, 305, 313, 319, 330-1, 334, 347, 385-9, 392, 444-5; VIII. 176. Death of —VIII. 289-91, 318.

HELEN'S SONG. IV. 375-6.

HELEN OF TROY. VII. 354-5, 408-12; VIII. 229.

HELENA THE BLEST (EMPRESS). Daughter of K. Coël, wife of Constantius I. Mother of Constantine the Gt. II. 286; III. 161, 164; VI. 271; VII. 78.

HELFERICH. See under Finn and Hjalprek.

HELGI. Sigurd's half-brother. I. 76, 177, 201.

HELHEIM=HELA'S ABODE (Underworld)=HADES. I. 121, 148, 224; II. 124. As Hell, I. 192. Hela's Halls. I. 263. Hela's Kingdom, II. 122.

HELIOS=Gk. Sun-God. III. 197; VII. 78, (380), 403-4; VIII. 196.

HELL=INFERNAL REGIONS. VIII. 193-8.

HELL-SHOES (on feet of the dead). II. 122.

HELLIBICH(US). General of Theodosius. VII. 113, 244, 247.

HELLESPONT (Dardanelles). VIII. 181.

HELM, HELMWULF=Name assumed by Quintus. VIII. 253, 255.

HELPIDIUS. Italian Horse-dealer. VII. 25.

HELVINUS (M. Titus). Cent. 6th Vict. Leg., Commander at Pexa (E. Kilpatrick?), VI. 17. Decurion of Candidates, VII. 338-9.

HEMING. K. Hunding's son. I. 201, 205.

HENGEST II. K. Gjuki's son by Swana, grandson and heir of Earl Wihtgils.

I. 129; II. 105-26, 274-6, 281, (338), 339-404; III. 1-125, 156-7; IV.
319; VI. 50; VIII. 345-50, 357-364, 369-73, 376, 378-9, 383, 411,
414, 417, 436, 438, 442-68. Death of — VIII. 468. — 's Ride
North, II. 345-61. — 's Ride through Andredsweald, III. 23-40.

HENGST I. Son of Wihtgils. Uncle of Hengest II. II. (368); VI. (50), 51-2, 96, 130-1, 173-5.

HERACLIAN. Officer of Imp. Guard, later Count of Africa. VII. 229-30. HERACLIUS (COUNT). Ruler of Britain. II. 287.

HERACLIUS. "Knight" in the Jovinians, later Adjutor to Theodosius, and after Count of the Stables and Master of the Horse to Maximus. IV. 79, 96, 242, 247, 270, 276; V. 140; VI. 91; VII. 26; VIII. 301.

HERAKLES, in Ogygia. III. 281-2. Statue of — VII. 399-400. As Hercules, VI. 280, 314. Pillars of — VI. 284.

HEREFORD=CAER HAWYDD. VIII. 431.

HERENIUS. Son of Hirtius and a Pictish woman; Proreta (Look-out Officer) of the "Sea-Horse" Quinquereme. III. (251), 259, (270), 366-8, 371-2; IV. 10, 14, 21, 24, 50-1, 54-97, 242, 263-312.

HEREWULF (ERIULPH) THE GOTH. Son of Edwulf, Fravitta's rival, Officer in the Byzant. Imp. Guard, Charioteer in Race of May. VIII. 2, 20-2, 26, and note 102, 107-8, 113-34, 250, 258.

HERKE. Northern Earth-Goddess. II. 190. As Hertha, VIII. 384. Also see Eorce.

HERLEIF'S LINE. II. 393. Herleif=Leifr, father of Guthlaf, &c.

HERLIND. Bathilda's Governess. II. 36, 43-50, 77.

HERMAN (SIR). Swabian Count, Sigmund's Deputy in charge of Siegelind, later Captain of K. Arthur's Outland Guard. I. 86-104.

HERMES. Gk. God of Wayfarers, Thieves. &c. VII. 108; VIII. 198.

——'s City=Hermopolis (in Egypt), VIII. 213.

HERMIA (LADY). Wife of Graeme. V. 29-33, 35-6, 42; VIII. 271.

HERMOGEN (IANUS). Stratarch of Candidates. VII. (202), 203.

HERO (beloved by Leander). VII. 7.

HERODES. Charioteer, Kimon's friend. VIII. 77, 101.

HERRENIANUS. Sec. Decur. of First Asturians. VI. 5.

HERRUD. Second son of K. Hunding. I. 201.

HERTRICH. Smith of Gascony, friend of Mimer. I. 122; II. 189.

HERVOR. I. 342. See Elf(en)white (Alvit).

HESPERIUS. Grandson of Poet Ausonius, Gubernator (Helmsman) of "Sea-Horse" Quinquer., later Captain of "Vespa" Bireme. III. (259, 270), 372; IV. 9-11, 14-15, (19), 22, (24), 252; VII. 5-7, 12-13, 15-18.

HESPERIUS. Father of above, Prefect of Italy. VII. 6,

HESUS. Gaulish War (and Earth) God. IV. 152.

HIBERNIA. III. 219; VI. 186; VII. 289. See Ireland.

HIEROCLES. Son of Alypius. IV. (393-4), 397-9; V. 202-5; VI. 111-2.

HILARIUS. Governor of Palestine. VII. 116, 119, 124, 131, 155.

HILDEBURH. Daughter of K. Gjuki, wife of Finn, sister of Hengest. II. 104, 105, 108, 112-24 (276). Her Lament, II. 117-24.

HINDFELL. Mt. on borders of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. I. 224, 226, 230.

HIPPODAMEIA. Daughter of Oenomaüs (K. of Arcadia). VIII. (9), 10.

HIRDER=HARLUNG. Amalung Prince, son of Wolfdietrich, forefather of Dietrich of Bern. I. 157, 235.

HIRTIUS. Roman Centurion, father of Herenius. IV. 50.

HIRTIUS=WOLF, Grandson of Remus. VIII. 208-9.

HJALMER THE CHAMPION (K. Ingvi's warrior). Song of. IV. 186-190.

HJALPREK (HELFERIOH). King of Denmark, Windland (N. Germany), and Frankland. I. 75-6, 116, 135, 137-40, 159-62, 168, 173 185, 193, 211, 230, 273, 374; II. 31, 81, 225. No connection with Finn.

HJORDIS. I. 75, &c. See Siegelind.

HJORVARD. K. Hunding's son. I. 205.

HJORVARD. Correct to Hovard, brother of above. I. 201.

HLADGUD. I. 342. See Swanwhite.

HNAEF. Son of K. Gjuki (Hoc). II. 105-10, 114-24, 273-5, 370; III. 67.

HNITUTH. A Gold Ring. I. 67-8.

HOC. See Gjuki.

HOEDUR (HOTHER). Northern God, slayer of Baldur. II. 168, 233.

HOENIR (VILE-ISTIO). One of the Aesir. I. 146, 152.

HOLBOROUGH=HOLLOW DUN (Kent). VIII. 359.

HOLLAND=HOLLOW LAND (THE). I. 175, 180; II. 105, 273, 275; III. 46, 53, 117.

HOLMGARD=NOVGOROD (?) (North Russia). I. 235; VII. 294.

HOLM-OAK (Ilex). Legends of. VII. 351-53.

HOLSTEIN (between Denmark and Friesland). I. 191, 200.

HOLY LAND (THE)=PALESTINE. I. 15.

HOMER, STATUE OF. At Constantinople. VII. 110.

HONORINUS (FELIX). Master of London Mint. VI. 272-3, 316.

HONORIUS (CAESAR, later Emperor). II. 287; III. 113; VII. 254, 271-9.

HORAND THE SINGER=ORANDEL I. Descended from Ivalde and Avo the Archer. I. 129.

HORN OF PLENTY (of Amalthea). IV. 153.

HORSA (HORST) II. Son of Gjuki (Hoc) and Swana, grandson of Wihtgils.

II. 339, 368, 392, 398, 402; III. 56-7, 64, 68-76, 79, 93; VIII. 350-3, 359, 414. Descent of — II. 368. Ref. to death of Earl — III. 87.

HORSES. Albion, VI. 317. Benig, I. 141. Black Hector, VII. 328. Brutus, IV. 374; V. 336. Falka, I. 141. Glauco, VII. 329. Grani, I. 78-9, 141-2, 161, 174, 176, 229-31, 305. Grey of Macha (The), VIII. 94. Rispa, I. 142. Schemming, I. 141. Seafoam, I. 37. Sleipnir, I. 141-2, 305. Vingskornir, i.e., Flying-Horse (of the Winds), belonged to Brynhild, I. 227 (misspelt Vinskornir).—Chariot-Horses. Afris, VIII. 58. Albano, VIII. 102. Astur, VIII. 93-4, 110-1, 127, 129. Bado, VIII. 102, 117. Barbaro (Barbarian), VIII. 22, 102. Bilbilo, VIII. 93, 110, 119. Brito, VIII. 93, 102, 108, 110-11, 118-19. Centaur, VIII. 58. Chrysippo, Cymro, VIII. 102. Director, VIII. 51, 58. Drauco, VIII. 26, 102, 129. Emerald, VIII. 153. Fastidio, VIII. 23, 102, 108. Fulvo, VIII. 102. Gemmula, VII. 337; VIII. 102. Hilario, VIII. 47. Ibero, VIII. 93, 110, 129. Mavors (Mavro), VIII. 107-13, 119-21. Mystico, VIII. 102, 125. Nitido, VIII. 125. Pearl, VIII. 153. Ruby, VIII. 153. Rufo, VIII. 58. Sapphire, VIII. 153. Saxo, VIII. 20-1, 102. Superbo, VIII. 47, 58.—Breeds. Aetolian, VIII. 25-8, 336; VIII. 26, 102, 117. 131-2, 136. Cappadocian, VIII. 24, 102, 119, 129-30. Cyrenaean, VIII. 20, 102, 122. Danish, I. 37; VII. 121-2. Erse (Irish), VIII. 93-4. Moorish, VIII. 20, 26, 102, 117. Netherlander (Sleipnir's Colts), I. 141-2, 180, 305. Nisaean, VIII. 26, 102, 124, 128. Sicilian, VIII. 20, 102. Scythian, VIII. 102. Sparten, VIII. 19, 102. Spanish (see Asturian). Spanish Castellan, I. 11-12. Descriptions of —— I. 11-12; VII. 328-30; (Chariot-Horses) VIII. 93-4. For Breeds also see Note VI. (Index volume).

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HORTENSIUS PROCULUS. Prefect of Savinia Ala at Hunnum. V. 113, 115-6, 121-2, 128-9.

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HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN. I. 37.

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HREIDMAR THE SMITH. Son of Mimer the Old, father of Mimer the Younger, Otter, Regin and Fafnir. I. 121, 144, 147-56, 197, 225.

HRIMNIR. Northern Frost-Giant. II. 179; V. 371.

HRING. A Varangian. VII. 302, 307.

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HROTH. Fafnir's sword (part of Nibelung Hoard). I. 158.

HRYP. Anglian warrior of Hengest. III. 74.

HU THE MIGHTY=BELIN=LUGH. Celtic Sun-God. IV. 115-19, 125, 152-6, and see Cernunnos.

HUBBA. Saxon warrior. III. 56, 58, 59-64, 76, 79, 94-6.

HUGHDIETRICH. Gothic Emperor (personated by Odin), father of Wolfdietrich, ancestor of Dietrich of Bern. I. 234.

HUGIN (THOUGHT) = ODIN'S RAVEN. I. 198, 225.

HUMBALT (IMBALTUS) or HYMBLAT. Frankish Duke of Rennes. VI 342-4.

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HYTHIN (K. of Tellemark). Lays of. II. 92-9.

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IRONSWORD. Giantess, follower of Angerboda. V. 370.

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IRTHA, IRTHING. River in Cumberland. V. 231, 236, 245-51.

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ISAAC COMNENES (EMPEROR, 1184-91), of Cyprus. I. (11), 13-14.

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IVERDON'S SEA. Irish Sea (The). VI. 347.

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JALUNGA=JELLINGBURGH=JELLINGE (8, Jutland). Once capital of Denmark. II. 239-40. 265.

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JARLUNGENLAND=K. Sigmund's Realm between Frankland and Friesland (Ardennes?). I. 85, 201.

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JORDAN THE YOUNG. Chamber-page to Earl Gorlois. III. 114.

JORWERTH. Falconer, father of Morgan. IV. 387-90; VI. 156-7.

JOTUN, i.e., of Giant Race. I. 225; VII. 296, 314.

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JOVINUS (Valens). Master of Horse to Valentinian I. III. 134; IV. 337; VII. 333.

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JULIAN (Rom. Emp., A.D. 359-63). IV. 394; VI. 77, 311; VII. 246.

JULIAN PETRONIUS NIGER, of Gratian's Imp. Guard, son of Petronius Niger, witness of Gratian's death. IV. 246-7; VI. 363-5, 367, 370-1, 373.

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JULIUS CANDIDUS. Artillery Officer. VI. 115.

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JURITHA, K. Fridleif's kinswoman. II, 102, 251.

JUSTA. Daughter of Justina. VIII. 190-1, 198-9, 202-3.

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JUSTINA (EMPRESS). Wife of Valentinian I. VI. 354-5, 358, 361, 373, 432; VIII. (161), 162, 169, 171, 174, 184-204.

JUSTINIAN. Prefect of Speculators under Maximus, later General of Constantine the Usurper. II. 286; IV. 393, 399, 403; V. 38, 111, 124, 126, 128-9, 133; VI. 158, 243.

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KAHADIN. Saracen Chief. I. 31.

KALLAVA=KALLABERG = BALLOFA. A mountain in Windland (N. Germany). I. 256, 347.

KATIGERN. British Prince, third son of Vortigern and Seveira. II. 382, 399, 402; III. 6, 44, 47, 53, 72, 99-101, 116-20, 123, 157; VI. 413; VIII. 346-358. ——'s Cairn=Kit's Coty House, VIII. 358.

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KEBOCK HEAD (I. of Lewis). IV. 16-19. KEIDYAW. Son of Arthwys I., father of Nudd. VIII. 347-57.

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KERBALL. Son of Colla Meann, Heirgust's House-Marshal. IV. 144; V. (275), 298, 435.

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KERI. In Montgomeryshire. V. 77.

KERNIOL. Welsh Chieftain. VI. 116.

KERNS. Gaelic and Pictish light-armed foot-soldiers. V. 415-6; VI. 69.

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KHAZARI, KHAZARS. Central Asian Tribe. VII. 65, 225.

KIAR. Grandson of Aud the Mighty? King of Walland, i.e., Brittany? I. 343, 371.

KOHLENWALD. Forest near Scheldt (Netherlands). VIII. 296.

KOLL. A Northern farmer, betrayer of Egil. II. 242-4, 246.

KORE = PERSEPHONE. V. 374.

KORMAC. A Northern Trader. II. (81), 82-3, 207-9, 271-2, 277; III. 35.

KOSSA. A Hippodrome tentor (groom). VIII. 107.

KOV. Son of Keidyaw. VIII, 349.

KRIEMHILD. Daughter of Gibich, future wife of Sigurd. I. 183.

KRONOS (CRONOS)=SATURN, &c. God of Time. III. 281-85; IV. 156, 158; V. 352-4, 373.

KURLANDERS = Curetes or Kyrii of Kurland (Baltic). VII. 293.

KYNAN (CONAN). Illegitimate son of K. Eudav, Helen's half-brother; perhaps identical with Kynan, grandfather of Merlin (VIII. 398-9); landowner in Brittany, later Archb. of London. III. 185, 191; VIII. 353.

KYNAN (CAMBER) II. Son of above. VIII. 353.

LADAMUM = CRETAN BALSAM. V. 221; VI. 347.

LAETA. Second wife of Emp. Gratian. VI. 365-6.

LAIDCHEAN. Son of Bairchid, Niall's Brehon. III. 327.

LALAGE, Romano-British Girl at Amboglanna, V. 248-9.

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LAUFA = Mother of Loki. I. 127, 146.

LAVICA. River of Frisia, II. 370.

LEANDER (of Abydos). Swam Hellespont for love of Hero, Priestess of Aphrodite. VII. 7.

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LEOLIN (LLEWBLYN). British exile, second son of Clotri (Llwydrod or Llewelyn). Grandson of K. Coël. Father of Maximus. III. 161, 164; IV. 354. ——'s son (Maximus), IV. 238; V. 388-90, 401.

LEPIDIUS (TITUS). Romano-British rebel, nephew of Quintilian. V. 21, 25. LER. Celtic God of the Sea. V. 310, 316. ——s Plain (the Sea), V. 316. LESBIA. Ward of Thalassius the Sword-Smith. VIII. 6-27, 46-50.

LETAVIA. VI. 342, 345-6, and see Brittany. Letavian Shore, VIII, 373.

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LETHE. River of Forgetfulness in Underworld. III. 281.

LETHRA (LEIRE). Lethra's Hall, Royal Palace in old Capital of Denmark. II. 227, 230.

LEUCADIUS (COUNT). Provincial President in Gaul. VI. 392, 395, 407-10, 438-40.

LEVEN (R. in W. Scotland). III. 254; IV. 265; (R. in Fife) V. 260.

LEWIS = LEOG, Isle of (in Outer Hebrides). III. 246, 248, 299-300; IV. 2, 20, 35, 50-1, 211, 258. Maxen's Ride across, IV. 45-106. Departure from, IV. 251-3.

LIAMAIN. Sister of St. Patrick. IV. (110), 166-75, 180-1, 192-4, 199-200, (242); VI. 167, 249 (note).

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LICINIUS CRESCENTIUS. Roman Officer at Tomis. VII. 176.

LILIAS. Cypriote Princess, daughter of Emp. Isaac, loved by Rolf of Bradcar. I. 39, 58; VIII. 469.

LILITA MAHITA (LILITH). Syrian Demon. VIII. 388.

LIMASOL. Town in Cyprus. I. 11.

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LLANTIT MAJOR (in Glamorgan, Wales) = ILLTYD = BANGOR TEWDWS, in Caerworgon. The College of Theodosius (Count). VI. 158, and note.

LLARY THE PIRATE. A Welsh Raider. V. 93; VI. 44, 51, 118.

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LLYWARCH HEN. Welsh Bard, son of Elidyr Lydanwyn. III. 111; IV. 383.

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LODVER (HLAUTHVERR). K. of Shetland, father of Elfwhite and Swanwhite. I. 303, 343.

LOFNHEIDE. Daughter of Hreidmar. I. 155.

LOKI. Northern God of Fire, son of Farbauti and Laufa, reputed brother of Odin, one of the Aesir. I. 123-7, 146-154; II. 7, 236, 387, 390; VII. 317; VIII. 222.

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LONG STONE (The). Near Borcovicus. V. 185. LONGINUS (M. Ulpius). Veteran at Tomis. VII, 175, 177. LOTHIAN (S. Scotland). II. 377; VI. 210.

LOTHMUND. Norwegian Landowner. I. 68.

LOUGH CRAG. Near Hadrian's Wall. V. 183-4, 210-11, 214, 218-27. Greenlee ----, Grindon ----, V. 210-11.

LUCATMOEL. K. Heirgust's Druid. IV. 234; V. 419, 427.

LUCHDTACH (The). Pictish Bodyguard. V. 415.

LUCIAN. Chief Decurion 2nd Asturians, Head Centurion 1st Coh. 2nd Leg. Aug. III. 203, 213, 216, 218, 225-6; IV. 377-9; VI. 63, 66, 159, 266-8, 271-2, 296; VIII. 342.

LUCIANUS (COUNT). Son of Florentius (Praet. Prefect of Gaul). VII. 101-3.

LUCIFER TRIREME. V. 259.

LUD. British king, son of Beli Mawr, brother to Caswallon. VI. 252-3.

As Celtic Sea-God, VIII. 388—(as Nodens) VI. 284. For Lud Gate see London.

LUGHAIDH. K. of Munster, father of Corc. V. 52.

LUGHAIDH MEANN (The Stutterer). Father of Conall Eachluaith. V. 312.

LUGH LAMHFADA (Long-Handed)=Belin, Hu, &c. Celtic Sun-God, IV. 152; VIII. 388. Also see Lleu Llawgyffes.

LUGNASSAD=August Sun-Feast. IV. 167.

LUGUVALLIUM. See Carlisle.

LUING'S ISLE (W. Scotland). III. 361.

LUIRBOST SOUND, VILLAGE, &c. See under Loch Luirbost.

LUPERCINUS (Lupicinus). Roman General sent to Britain. IV. 50.

LUPIDA. Sister of St. Patrick. III. 343-55; IV. 315; VI. 167 (241).

LUPOLT. Berchtold's eldest son, descendant of Quintus.

LUPUS. Grandson of Remus, ancestor of Quintus. VIII. 209.

LUPUS (C. SECUNDUS). Father of Quintus. III. 135, 151-5; V. 244-5; VII. 96.

LUPUS (Hostilius). Uncle to Quintus. V. 242-5.

LUPUS (QUINTUS). See Quintus.

LURGA. An island (W. Scotland). III. 361.

LUSITANIA = PORTUGAL. IV. 410.

LUTETIA PARISIORUM. See Paris.

LYBIAN DESERTS. V. 202.

LYCOPOLIS=CITY OF WOLVES (Egypt). VIII. 217, 219-244, 306.

LYMPNE = PORTUS LEMANUS. III. 48.

LYNE. Town in Annandale (Scotland). VI. 19.

LYNGHEIDE. Daughter of Hreidmar. I. 155-6.

LYNGVI. K. Hunding's son. I. 85-6, 111-14, 201-11.

LYONESSE IN CORNWALL. VIII. 364.

LYONS (Gaul). VII. 364.

LYR. Celtic Sea-God. VIII. 90. See Ler.

LYR MARIN. Cynvarch's brother. IV. 355.

LYSIPPOS. Gk. sculptor. VIII. 19.

MABON=GRANNOS. Celtic (Young) Sun-God. IV. 152, 156, 163, 167, 354; V. 138.

MABON. Son of Urien Rheged and Modron. VIII. 431.

MACEDON (Greece). VIII. 259, 261-2, 277.

MAC RUISLAINN. Gaelic Giant. V. 307. Tale of, V. 303-8.

MADOC. Son of Urien Rheged and Modron. VIII. 303-5, 430-3, 439.

MADUN CASTLE. Near Camelon (Scotland). VI. 21, 33.

MAEATAE=LITTLE FOLK (Pictish Race). III. 247; V. 290.

MAELGYN HYR. Bard of Llandaff. V. 59, 63, 91.

MAELRIGH = MAELDHE. Guardsman of K. Bennli of Powys. II. 409-13.

MAENADS (Druidic). IV. 171, 194, 200. Dance of, IV. 121-2. Song of, IV. 114-20. —— (Thracian), IV. 66, 74, 108.

MAENOR COED ALUN (N. Wales). V. 80.

MAEN TYRIAWC (N. Wales). V. 84.

MAES ALEG. See Aelecti.

MAESBELI PASS (Yorkshire). VIII. 448, 450.

MAES GARMAN. See Mold.

MAGH MELL=Land o' Dreams (Ogygia). III. 280.

MAGH SLECHT=Fields of Adoration and of Death. IV, 174-5.

MAGNA, MAGNAE = CAERVORAN (Hadrian's Wall). V. 110, 114, 218, 229, 230.

MAIDENS' FORT. See Edinburgh.

MAIDEN WAY. From Whitley Castle to Hadrian's Wall. V. 234.

MAIDSTONE. See Caer Medguaid.

MAINZ = MOGUNTIACUM. VIII. 296, 300.

MAJORIAN (COUNT). Master of Troops. VII. 250; VIII. 259-60, 270.

MALADETTA. Watch Tower, Acre. I. 29.

MALA LITH. Gaelic Witch. V. 369.

MALEIAN CAPE (Laconia, Greece). VI. 295.

MALGAN. Astrologer to Vortigern. VIII. 401, 409-10, 412.

MALLING HILL (Sussex). III. 24.

MALLOBAUDES, MELLOBAUDES. Frankish king, Roman general. VI. 230, 375; VIII. 169.

MAN (ISLE OF)=MANANN, MANAW. III. 332-3; IV. 147.

MANANNAN. Celtic Sea-God, called Cromm Cruaich. (III. 282); V. 323.
——'s Wife, V. 322.

MANAW OF THE GODODIN=Part of Lothian (Scotland). IV. 255; VI. 29, 31, 183, 210, 414; VII. 84.

MANCEPS = Superintendent of Posting Station. VII. 84.

MANICHAEUS, Heresy of. VI. 391.

MANOGAN, MYNOGAN. K. of Britain, father of Beli Mawr. V. 401.

MANSIO=Posting Station or Inn. VII. 84.

MARBLES: Phrygian, Carystian, Mauretanian, Celtic. VII. 196, Proconnesian, VII. 159. Thessalian, VII. 343.

MARCELLINUS (COUNT). Brother of Maximus. III. 162-3, 165; IV. 246, 323, 354, 373; VI. 362, 406, 418, 433, 441; VIII. 199, 275-6, 281-2, 300.

MARCELLINUS (Julius). Prefect of Hamians. VI. 68.

MARCELLUS EMPIRICUS, of Bordeaux, Roman Army surgeon, later Physician to Emp. Theodosius. III. 239, 240, 244-8, 297, 316; IV. 243, 246; V. 153-7, 161; VI. 179; VIII. 254.

MARCH OF CORNWALL (Prefect of Brit. Fleet)=MARK (Marcus). Son of Meirchon, brother of Cynvarch. III. 114; VIII. 362-4.

MARCIAN. Officer of Herculians. VII. 151-3, 165, 168-75, 180, 289, 292, 297-8, 307-18.

MARCOMER. Frankish Chief, descendant of Priam, ancestor of Merovingian Kings. VIII. 297.

MARCUS. Centurion of Maximus, later Ruler of Britain. (II. 282); IV. 80-3, 261-2, 264; V. 140.

MARCUS. A soldier. VIII. 320.

MARDONIUS (THE EUNUCH). Lord Chamberlain at C'polis. VII. 246, 345, 372-3.

MARE AND FOAL STANDING STONES. Near Hadrian's Wall. V. 229. MARIANNA. Galla's Lady-in-Waiting. VIII. 190-1.

MARINUS. Leolin's brother, uncle to Maximus. III. 164; IV. 354; VI. 406, 418, 433-4; VIII. 180, 274-5, 295.

MARIUS SECUNDINUS RESTITUTUS (CAECILIUS). Roman Officer of 2nd Asturians under Maximus; marries Darerca, St. Patrick's sister. (VI. 249); III. 124, 212-3, 215-22, 237-61, 296-357; IV. 38-41, 85, 249, 270-2, 289-91, 296, 314-5, 317; V. 217, 274, 309, 327; VI. 34, 60-1, 111, 136, 167-8, 198, 241-50, 273. As Governor of London, III. 124; VI. 273; VIII. 355, 369-76. Death of, VIII. 376.

MARKAB (Margat, Margot). Fortress in Palestine, near Tortosa (Tripoli).
I. 15.

MARS THE AVENGER=The "Soldiers' God." VI. 267, 314.

MARS THINGSUS (worshipped by Tungrians). V. 191, 208.

MARSEILLES=MARSILIA, MASSILIA. III. 351; VI. 293.

MARSUS (VIVIUS). Decurion, reduced to Optio, 1st Tungrian Coh., later Centurion, XX. Leg. V. 214, 217, 225-9; VI. 159-62.

MARTIALIS. Trainer of Gladiators, London. VI. 282.

MARTIAL(US). Roman Poet. IV. 323, 348; VI. 425.

MARTIN (St.), of Tours. See under SAINTS.

MARTIN(US) (Vicar of Britain). VI. 339-41.

MARVEN. Arch-Druid. III. 312-4, 316, 320-1; IV. (128-9, 134), 145-8, 151-9, 167-238.

MASS (Ceremonial Celebration of the Eucharist). I. 70; VII. 345.

MASSIC HILLS (Italy). VI. 437.

MATERNUS (FLORIUS). Tribune of 1st Tungrians. V. 185-6.

MATHATTA. Desultor of Uranius (Guarin). VIII. 110, 132.

MATH. Son of Mathonwy. Wizard King of Gwynnedd. V. 58-96; VI. 12-15, 45; VIII. 382.

MATHONWY. Father of Math. V. 58, 60-1, 79, 82; VIII. 382.

MATHONWY (Magician). Kinsman of Gwydion. VIII. 382-3.

MAURICE (Count), of Cornwall. Son of Caradoc IV. III. 115, 160-6, 177, 181, 188-90, 245-6, 248, 304-5, 311-12, 315, 317-24, 334-7, 342, 351, 356; IV. 10, 14, 19, (36), 39, 40, 43, 81-2, 108, 124, 178, 180, 199, 200, 212-5, 241-3, 249, 257, 270, 293; V. 152, 275, 309, 328-9, 335-6, 339, 344, 347, 358, 378, 381-2, 385, 394-6, 407, 410; VI. 82, 83, 122, 150, 163.

MAXIMIN. Praetorian Prefect in Italy. IV. 395.

MAXIMIN. Camp-Prefect of Maximus (on Hadrian's Wall). V. 225.

MAXIMA. Ibero-Roman Lady of the Anician House, wife of Leolin (Llewelyn), mother of Maximus. III. 162; IV. 354, 372-4; VIII. 332-3.

MAXIMUS (MAGNUS CLEMENS FLAVIUS) = MAXEN, MACSEN, or MAXIM WLEDIG (GULEDIG) = RULER. Son of Leolin (Llewelyn) and Maxima; kinsman to Count Theodosius through his mother's mother, and to Constantine I. and the Flavian House through his father; great-grandson of K. Coël; Lord of Powys in his own right; "Viceroy" of Gwynnedd (N. Wales) and Cornwall for his wife, Helen; Duke of Britain; perhaps at one time Count of Saxon Shore, later Legate (but

not Count of Britain); Emperor of the West.

See Contents of Vols. III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII. Ancestry, &c., III. 161-2; V. 391, 399-400. Born at Bilbilis, Spain, III. 162. Brought up in Ct. Theodosius' Household, III. 163; VI. 237. Officer in Gratian's Imperial Guard, III. 163, 165. Reduced to ranks for gambling and alleged conspiracy and exiled to Africa, later Britain, III. 163, 165-6, 300, 369; IV. 245-6, 335-6; VI. 233; VIII. 327, 341-2. Serving as Stator or Armiger under Ct. Theodosius in Africa, IV. 335. Duplicar of 1st Asturian Ala (Horse) under Ct. Theod. in Britain, III. 153, 165-6, &c. Marches out of Colchester, III. 153. Appearance described, III. 153.4; VI. 430.2. Promoted to be Centurion, 3rd Coh. 2nd Leg. Augustans and sent on leave to Wales, III. 177. His Dream, III. 181-7. Weds Helen, d. of K. Eudav, III. 192. Is sent to keep Hadrian's Wall, III, 194. Made Prefect of 2nd Asturian Ala, III. 215. Disciplines Publius and Marius, III. 213-220. Decides to sail for I. of Leog (Lewis) to rescue Maurice, III. 248. Voyage in Quinquereme, III. 253-373; IV. 1-37. Lands in Leog and saves Maurice from Druids, IV. 38-249. Scales Dumbarton Rock, IV. 253-316. Parts with Ct. Theodosius and his son at York, IV. 321, 351. Describes Rome, IV. 325-43. Rides to Aber Sain, IV. 354-71. Builds Caer Vyrddin=Maridunum (Carmarthen), IV. 364; VIII. 391. Renovates Aber Sain = Segontium (Carnarvon), V. 366. Graeme's treason; judges Graeme and replies to his outburst, V. 4-25. Rebukes and dismisses Arbogast, V. 39-41. Marches North to make war on the Scots, V. 99-100. Visits Heirgust's Dun at Orrea (Fife) and makes Alliance with Picts, V. 259. Meets with young Vortigern, V. 297-8. Hears the Sibyls' Songs in the Haunted Wood of the Wrathful Glen (G. Farg), V. 386-407. Meets the Sibyl of his Line

three times, V. 334.—In Rome, V. 330-5. In Wrathful Glen, V. 378. At Aquileia (in a dream of Egypt), VIII. 234-7, 305-6. Wins the Battle of Almond Water near Cramond against Eugen, K. of Scots, and the Saxon Chiefs Witté, Hengst I. and Horst I., VI. 67-148. Ambushed and fights for his life, VI. 110. Gives Vortigern his daughter Sevira to wife, VIII. 424. Is acclaimed Emperor at York, III. 235. Takes name of Flavius in baptism, VI. 304-5. Is crowned (by Bishop Fastidius) in London, VI. 298, 305-36. Creates Fastidius Archbishop of London, VI. 327-8. Sails for Gaul, VI. 339-43. Drives Gratian out of Paris, VI. 352-4. Condones Gratian's murder, VI. 375; VIII. 335. Rules at Treves, VI. 355. Receives St. Ambrose at Treves (twice), 355-77. Is visited (twice) by St. Martin, VI. 381-9. Holds a Banquet at Treves in his honour, VI. 397-443. Dismisses Quintus, VI. 449. Sends Quintus to Theodosius, VI. 449-51. His daughter "Constantia" cured of a devil, VIII. 176. Crosses Cottian Alps into Italy and thereby breaks his pledged word, VIII. 177-8. Throws dice with Scathach the Sorceress, VIII. 231-7. Parts with Helen, VIII. 289-91. Is told the truth by Andragathius, VIII. 292-4. Hears news of defeat and death of Count Quentin in Germany, VIII. 295-500. Marches against Theodosius, VIII. 273, 276, &c. Defeated at Pettau (Drave Valley, Pannonia), VIII. 280-7. Retreats to Aquileia, VIII. 301-5. Capture, trial, and execution, VIII. 307-44. See also II. 282, 295, 383; VIII. 374. His Court of Justice (Civil), IV. 381-404; (Military) V. 1-42. Maxen's kin, VIII. 461. Maxen's sons, VIII. 346, 355, 357, 369. For Maxen's children see under Names: -- Sevira. Victor (Flavius) = Gwythyr. Constantine the Usurper = Custennin. Sebastian (not mentioned in text). Owain Vinddhu = Eugenius. Clydwyn of Demetia. Donatus (Dunaut) = Maximus, ward of Geraint. Ednyved of Strathclyde. Anthun (Anton) = Antonius. Peblic (Publius) = Petronius Maximus. "Constantia."

MAY-DAY IN LEWIS. III. 244-5; IV. 107, 109-14, 167, &c.

MAY-KALENDS. III. 11; VIII. 449.

MAY-KING. IV. 145, 168, 170; VI. 241.

MAY-POLE. IV. 145, 168.

MAY-QUEEN. IV. 122-3, 167, 170; VI. 241.

MEALASHEL. Mountain in (Harris) Hebrides. IV. 253.

MEDAS (Crafty). A Hound. V. 239-42.

MEDWAY. River in Kent. III. 54, 70, 123; VIII. 347, 350-3, 358-9, 362.

MEGARA. Fortress in Numidia. IV. 275.

MEIRCHON GUL. Lord of Aberffraw (Anglesey), descendant of Coël, son of Gwrwst Ledlwm, father of Cynvarch, March, &c. III. 54; IV. 355-7, 371, 383; V. 153; VI. 40.

MEIRION. Son of Tibiaun and Cunetha's grandson. III. 111; IV. 256; VIII. 362.

MELA THE MARINER. Son of Barates the Palmyrene and Regina the Catvellaunian. III. 272-96, 362, 365-6; IV. 8, 89, 200.

MELGA. Exiled Pictish Prince, comrade to Guanis (Graeme). II. 288-91, 294, 298-9.

MELLOBAUDES. See Mallobaudes.

MENAI. River and Strait of (N. Wales). IV. 359-60, 367.

MENAPIUS. Son (unknown) of Carausius I., father of Caros=Carausius II. VI. 325-6.

MEN MOOR. Near Brechin (Scotland). V. 262.

MERCURY. Resembles Odin. II. 342. Gilt-iron Statue of —— at Treves, VI. 400.

MERIADOC, MERIADEC. Part of Powys (N. Wales). VI. 346, and see Conan.

MERIDA = Emerita (Spain). Idatius, Bp. of, VI. 391.

MERLIN = EMRYS (Ambrosius). VIII. 392, 394, 402, 406-7, 409, 411-15.

MERMAIDEN(S). I. 334, 336, and see Wachilda. ----'s Curse, I. 248-50; II. 201.

MEROBAUDES. A Frank, Master of Troops to Gratian and Valentinian II. VIII. 161, 169, 170-1, 178, 331, 342.

MERODACH. Babylonian Sun-Hero. V. 373-4.

MERSEA, ISLE OF (Essex). III. 69.

MESSALA (ARIUS). Commander at Bremenium (Riechester), N. Britain. III. 235.

MESSORIUS MAGNUS. Son of M. Noricus, officer in Savinian Ala. V. 123-7; VI. 177-9.

METIUS FEROX. Prefect of Caer Amond (Cramond). VI. 194.

MEURIC OF GLAMORGAN. Son of Teudric Mawr. VIII. 359.

MICKLEGARD = CONSTANTINOPLE (which see). I, 234; VII, 320.

MIDDLE SEA = MEDITERRANEAN (THE). VI. 263.

MIDER. Celtic King of the Fairies. II. 155; VIII. 388.

MIDSUMMER=Feast of Mabon and of St. John. IV. 88, 167.

MIDUCH. Syrian God. VIII. 388.

MILAN (N. Italy). W. Empire, temporary seat of Government under Valentinian II. VI. 354, 363-4, 366, 373, 432; VII. 4; VIII. 160-1, 171, 173, 178. St. Ambrose, Bishop of, VI. 381.

MILANION. Atalanta's lover. V. 223.

MILCHU. Dalriad Chief in Ireland, St. Patrick's Master. III. 346; VIII. 418.

MILE-CASTLE(S)=small forts on Hadrian's Wall. V. 209, 211, 213, 225.
MILIDH (Mileadh or Mile) OF SPAIN. Called Golamh. Ancestor of Irish "Milesians." A Scythian of Gaedheal's (Gael's) Race. Son of Bile (Breoghan's son). Father of Eber II. (Heber, Iver); Finn (the Fair); Eremon (Heremon); Amergin; and Ir (father of Eber III.). Mile's sons divided Ireland between them. V. 430.

MILKING GAP. On Hadrian's Wall. V. 211, 225.

MIMER THE OLD (the Wise)=MOGSOGNER. Son of the Giant Bolthorn. Guardian of Yggdrasil, the World Ash and the Well of Memory, ancestor of Nithad. I. 121-2, 144, 372; II. 5. Mimer's Head, II. 5.

——'s Well, I. 128. —— Halls, I. 127 (269).

MIMER or MIMUNG, the Wood-Smith. Son of above, father of K. Nithad. Fosterer of Sigurd. Master of Wayland. I. 76, 121-3, 130, 144-5, 160, 164, 168-71, 233, 254-6, 269 (295); II. 186-90, 299, 372.

MIMUNG. Wayland's sword, afterwards his son Witga's. I. 122, 295, 297-300, 315, 373, 376, 378; II. 206, 212, 217-8. False Mimung (The), I. 294-5, 299-300, 373, 376.

MINERVA. Roman Goddess of Wisdom. VI. 314.

MINOS. King of Crete, Judge of Underworld. III. 284; V. 375.

MIOLNIR (Mjöllnir). Thor's Hammer. I. 125-6; VII. 313.

MIRKWOOD, MIRK or MURKWALD=The Wood of Darkness, between Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. I. 344, 356, 359 (361), 364, 373, 375-6; II. 79, 129.

MISENENSIAN FLEET (Italian Fleet at Misenum, Campania). V. 130, 289. MISTLETOE. IV. 128-33 (180), 193, 203, 207, 215. And see Golden Bough.

MITHRA, MITHRAS. Eastern Sun-God. III. 53-4, 72; IV. 401; V. 190-1, 202, 208, 282-3; VI. 267, 282-3, 314.

MOCHDREV (Town of Pigs) = two villages, one in Montgomeryshire, one in Cardiganshire (Wales). V. 77.

MOCHNANT (Swine's Ravine), in Powys (N. Wales). V. 77.

MODENA (Italy). VIII. 160. —— Sentinels' Song, V. 143-8.

MODESTUS (Publius Aetius). Curator, 1st Coh. Tungrians. V. 186.

MODRON = SIRONA (the Goat-Star). Mother of Mabon. IV, 153.

MODSOGNER(NIR), II. 189. The Mead-Drinker=Mimer the Old (whom see)

MOEL, Caplait, Id, Hono, Lochru, Rechred Reon of Feolan's Tribe=Dalriad Druids. IV. 234.

MOEOTIAN MARSHES. In Moesia, Scythia, &c. V. 369.

MOESIA (Roman Province in E. Europe). V. 40, 158.

MOLD=Maes Garmon in Flintshire (N. Wales). II. 416.

MOLY=Sorcerers' Garlic (M. Homericum; Allium Magicum; A. Nigrum, &c.). II. 183.

MONA (I. of) = ANGLESEY. III. (184), 190; IV. 356; VI. 158.

MONG-FINN (QUEEN). Sister of Crimthann (Fidach's son), wife of Eochaidh Mughmedon. III. 376; V. 285-4. 311 (and note).

MONS CERVI LABRUM = Hartlip's Hill (Kent). IV. 319, &c.

MONT ST. MICHEL. See Jovis Mount.

MOON (The). IV. 67-73. —— God (Gevar), I. 128. —— Goddess, IV. 67-73, 194, 203-12. And see Arianrhod, Artemis, Diana, Kerridwen. —— Priestesses, see Druidesses. Man in the —— (Ivalde), I. 128. Moon-Queen's Mare=Hen-headed White Horse of Uffington, VIII. 471.

MOORS (near Hadrian's Wall). III. 204. Lammermoor, VI. 37-8.

MOR AP MORIEN. Friend of Gwydion. V. 91.

MORBIO (perhaps Binchester? Co. Durham). VI. 84.

MORCANT BULC (the Belgian). Descendant of Coël. VIII. 354, 358, 361.

MORGAN. Son of Jorwerth, served in the Asturians, later known as Pelagius (the Heretic). IV. 386-91; V. 190; VI. 23-133, 135-6, 155-8, 171-3.

MORIMA RUSA=The Frozen Lake. III. 275.

MORRIGU (The). Irish Battle-Fury. IV. 154.

MOR UDD (Sea of the Sleeve)=English Channel. VI. 347.

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NITHAD (King of Niars, Niaraland)=Neidung II. Son of Mimer II. (the Wood-Smith) and the daughter of Neidung I., I. 159, 269-318, 343-4, 347-9, 365-78; II. 1-89, 130-76, 195-6, 198.

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NOVGOROD. See Holmgard.

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NUADA = Celtic Sea-God. His Silver Hand, VIII. 90, 388-9, cf. Lud, Nodens, Nudd.

NUBIANS. I. 37; VI. 400; VII. 46, 55, 58.

NUDD. Ruler in Celtic Underworld, perhaps Nodens, &c., IV. 158.

NUDD (Nodus). Son of Keidyaw, nephew of Artorius II., VIII. 347-8.

NUMIDIAN FORTRESS (Megara). IV. 275. Numidians, VIII. 315.

NWYVRE. Celtic God of the Sky, VIII. 388.

NYSAEAN HYADES=Rain Nymphs in Nysaea (C. Asia). —— Steeds: see Horses (Nisaean).

OAK (Sacred) of Druids, IV. 129. Of Picts, V. 436, 440-3, 446, 450-1, 455-6.

—— Grove (Sacred), V. 334, 358, 364-5, 375, 402. Oak-leaf Crown (Druidic), IV. 193; (Roman) III. 356; VI. 159. —— and Mistletoe (Druidic Sacrificial Wreath), IV. 180, 215.

OANNES. Babylonian Fish-God, V. 380.

OCHILL HILLS (E. Scotland). V. 413.

OCTAVIUS=EUDAV, EUDAF. Son of Caradoc III. ("Constantine"), Gt. Grandson of Bran the Blessed; Father of Maxen's wife, Helen; King of Cornwall and N. Wales; Over-King of Britain; died circa A.D. 371. II. 395; III. 163-6 (189), 190-3; IV. 357, 360; V. 11; VII. 151.

OCTHA. Hengest's eldest son, II. 391-2; III. 30, 59, 69-70, 73, 76; VIII. 375, 383, 453, 460-1.

ODA. Witch-Queen, wife of Gibich, mother of Gunther, &c., I. 183.

ODAIRN (Loch). In I. of Lewis, IV. 19.

ODD. See Arvarodd.

ODDO. Ofeig's son; Nithad's, then Rother's, man, II. 171, 173, 227, 229, 232-3, 235-41.

ODERIR. Misprint for Odrerir.

ODIN, OTHIN, WODAN = "ALLFATHER." Chief Northern God (As or Asa). Breaks K. Sigmund's Sword, I. 113. Helps Sigurd choose his Horse, I. 140-1. Visits Mankind in disguise, I. 146-52. As Fiolner=Feng=Necker, visits Sigurd's storm-tossed ship, I. 197-205. Takes the form of K. Hughdietrich, I. 234. Is wroth at Egil's broken vow, II. 238-41, 264. Is compared with Mercury, II. 342. Obtains the Magic Mead, III. 195. As Northern Merchant befriends Quintus in Constantinople, VII. 68-96, and helps a Widow, VII. 89-91; VIII. 68. Befriends Starkad as his Foster-father Hroshaargrani, VII. 309-10. Utters Starkad's Doom, VII. 309-17. Appears as

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ODRAERIR, ODROERIR, OTHRORIR = Dwarves' Magic Kettle or Cauldron,

also the Magic Mead itself, i.e., Poetry, IV. 195.

OELRUNS, OLRUNS=Gothic Sorceresses. V. 369. Also Runes of Incantation, II. 192. And see Olrun.

OENGUS. See Angus Mac Oc.

OENOMAUS. King of Arcadia, VIII. 10.

OERIC THE AESC (perhaps Horse, not Ash, cf. Sans. acva=swift horse). Youngest son of Hengest II., II. 345-6; III. 30, 59, 69; VIII. 350, 360-1, 453, 461.

OFFA. Anglian Warrior, III. 75-6, 78.

OFFICIALS of Heirgust the Pict's Household. V. 418-21.

OGMA CERMAIT (Honeymouth) = Ogmios, the Gaulish Hercules and Celtic God of Speech. IV. 155.

OGYGIA (Isle of). Beyond Ireland (Atlantis?), also old name of Ireland, III. 278-87; V. 421.

OINN. A dwarf, sire of Andvari, I. 148.

OLAF TRYGGVASON. K. of Norway, I. 7, 59, 63-83.

OLAF. Son of Fridleif III., K. of Denmark, II. 102, 265.

OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN=FIOLNER=FENG=ODIN. I. 198-9.

OLD SARUM=SORBIODUNUM. In Wilts., III. 21.

OLÉRON. In Normandy, III. 21. Laws of ——=Eng. Naval Law under Richard I., I. 40.

OLLAVE=OLLAMH. Holder of Highest Degree of any Celtic Order, V. 419. OLRUN=SNOW-WHITE. Swan-maiden and Valkyrie, daughter of Kiar of Walland, wife of Egil, mother of Orandel (Isung), I. 331, 339-40, 343-5, 349-53, 356, 358-9, 361, 363, 371; II. 82-3, 92-3, 102, 127, 242-61.

OLUSSA (AULUS ALFIDIUS). Governor of a British Sub-Province, VI. 372. OLYMPIAS. Widow of Nebridius (Prefect of Constantinople), VII. 62, 78, 82-4, 280-8; VIII. 23-4, 140-4, 255.

OLYMPIUS (COUNT). Stratarch of Spathar-Candidates, VII. 213-4, 239, 331.

OLYMPUS (Mount). In Asia Minor, VII. 158, 381; VIII. 181.

OMBI'S TEMPLE at Koum Ombos (Egypt). VIII. 215.

ONESIMUS. Son of D. Elainus and Schoolfellow of Quintus, VI. 273.

ONYX RING (Sacred) of Cormac Finn. III. 338, 340; IV. 84-5, 201-2, 213-4.

OPHION. Phoenician Dragon turned into stone called Ophités, V. 380.

ORANDEL I., the Elder=Horand the Singer, of Egil-Avo's Line. I. 129.

ORANDEL II. = Isung the Minstrel, son of Egil the Archer and Olrun. I. 345; II. 83, 85, 88-9, 102, 127, 129, 134, 136, 140, 151, 166-75, 201, 207, 209, 211, 242, 245-8, 258, 260-1. ORANGE = Arausio in Provence. VI. 283.

ORDLAF. Half-Dane warrior at Finnsburgh, II. 108.

ORDULUS (Northern) = Ordulucium Borealis = North Berwick (?) I. 28.

OREAQUARTS. Near Lomond Hill. See Orrea.

ORIANDE = the East. I. 47.

ORIEL (Clan). An Irish Sept., V. 429.

ORPINE = ORNAL = Arpen-Weed = Aizoum = Livelong (Sedum Teléphium). V. 137-8.

ORR. River in Fife, V. 260.

ORREA = Abernethy. IV. 415; V. 257, 259-60; VI. 22. Also O. on the Tay= Perth. O. in Fife and Orrequarts, near Lomond Hill, V. 260.

ORTNIT THE AMAL. Son of Wolfdietrich, K. of Russland, I. 234-6; II. 228.

OSIRIS. Egyptian God, VIII. 232-3, 237.

OSKOPNIR=Isle of Doom, and scene of the Aesirs' Last Fight. I. 218.

OSLAF. Son of Hunlaf the Half-Dane, II. 111, 273, 393.

OSMAEL. Son of Cunetha, III. 111; VIII. 362.

OSPAK. A Norwegian Giant, II. 92-8.

OSPRINGE (Kent). Hengest's Camp at, III. 122; VIII. 353.

OSSULTON HUNDRED (Middlesex). Derivation of Name, VIII, 371.

OSTROGOTH(S). See under GOTHS.

OSWULF (EARL). Saxon Warrior, VIII. 371.

OTADINIAN = Tribesman of the Otadini of Manaw of Gododin, VI. 31.

OTHA, OTHAR, OHTA. Younger brother of Hengest II., II. 393, 402; III. 12, 44; VIII. 351-2, 426.

OTHIN. See Odin.

OTHO (ROMAN EMPEROR, A.D. 69). VIII. 303. —— Roman soldier (German), VIII. 320, 342.

OTHOLYNEUM = Athfodla, &c. = Fife and Atholl. IV. 381, 410; V. 413.

OTHONA = Ithanceaster = St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, Essex. III, 69.

OTTER. Son of Hreidmar, I. 144-8, 152, 154, 160. Ottergild = Gold = Aesirs' Need, I. 154.

OTWIN. Eldest son of Nithad, I. 286, 302, 374; II. 49, 55-6, 84, 225, 227, 271-3.

OUR LADY OF THE BEAUTY OF THE WORLD=Aphrodité. VII. 36.

OUTLANDERS, &c.=Foreigners, usually Northmen, &c. II. 316, 319, 379, 394. Outland Guard of Arthur, I. 104.

OWAIN (EUGENIUS) VINDHU, FINDHU (Black-Lip or Dark-Face). Third son of Maximus, in British Camp, III. 112-3. Also IV. 374; VI. 197. Fight with Urnach, VI. 348-9; VIII. 35-60. (——'s Sons, Madoc, Peblic, Eginir), VIII. 356.

OWAIN. Son of Urien Rheged, VIII. 431.

PABO POST-PRYDEIN. Son of Arthwys I., kinsman of Maximus. III. 101; V. 56-94; VI. 12-15, 118; VIII. 357.

PACATUS (DREPANIUS). Gallic Rhetor. Panegyrist of Theodosius, VIII. 159.

PADERN PESRUT=Paternus of the Red Mantle. Grandfather of Cunetha, IV. 255; VI. 415.

PADUSIA. Wife of Felix the Renegade, VI. 161.

PALLADIUM=Athena's Sacred Image. VII. 380.

PALLADIUS. Roman Officer in command at Riechester, III. 235.

PALLADIUS. Master of Offices (Orient), A.D. 381-4. Guest of Maximus at Treves, VI. 426, 434-5.

PALLADIUS. See Saint Palladius.

PALMYRENE (The). See Baratés.

PALTESKIA=Pultowa in Poland. I. 235.

PALUDAMENTUM=a General's Cloak, later the Imperial Mantle. IV. 255; VI. 431; VII. 369, 373.

PAMPELUNA (Navarre). I. 38.

PAN. Greek Nature-God, V. 349.

PANAGIA (Holy)=The Blesséd Virgin Mary. VII. 97, 382; VIII. 35.

PANCRATIUS. Steward of Palace (C'ple.), VII. 240.

PANNONIA=part of modern Jugo-Slavia. V. 203; VIII. 169, 171-2, 178, 258, 276. Pannonian Fastnesses, V. 203. —— Plains, VIII. 276. —— Rebels, VIII. 262, 266-7. —— Royal Line, III. 175.

PAPIAS (Title) = Lord Chief Janitor of Palace (C'ple.). VII. 342.

PARADISE. I. 26. Imperial Palace Garden, so-called, VII. 347. Cistern, VII. 362.

PARIS=LUTETIA PARISIORUM. VI. 352, 363; VIII. 191.

PARTHIAN(S), from Persia, in Roman Army. IV. 335. — Horseman, VI. 398.

PARTHOLON. Father of Irish Prince Brecan, III. 367.

PASCENT(IUS). Son of Cynvarch, VIII. 348-9.

PASCENT(IUS), PASGEN. Second son of Vortigern, II. 382, 391; III. 6, 101; VIII. 348-9, 356.

PATRICIUS. Advocate and Treasury Official of Maximus, VI. 31, 316.

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PAULINUS. Mate of the Sea-Horse Galley, IV. 15, 16.

PAULINUS (ARBORIUS). Kinsman of Ausonius the Poet, Outrider to Romulus, VIII. 99, 109, 114-9, 130.

PAULUS CATENA (of the Chain). Secretary of Emp. Constantius II., VI. 339-40.

PAVIA (Italy). I. 47.

PEARLS IN BRITAIN. III. 35.

PEBIN. Welsh Lord, father of Goewin, V. 94.

PEBLIC=PETRONIUS MAXIMUS? Youngest son (perhaps grandson?) of Maximus, later Emperor of West, killed A.D. 455. III. 113-4.

PECHTLAND=FIFESHIRE. IV. 410.

PEEL CRAG. On Hadrian's Wall. V. 229.

PELAGIAN HERESY. II. 416; VI. 172-3.

PELAGIUS. See Morgan.

PELION (Mount). In Greece, VIII. 181.

PELOPS. K. of Pisatis, Greece, Hippodameia's Lover, VIII. 9, 10.

PENARDD IN ARVON (N. Wales). V. 79.

PENDARAN DYVED. Ruler of S. Wales, Overlord of Pryderi, V. 58, 62, 73.

PENDRAGON. I. 104, and see Uther.

PENMACHNO'S STONE in Arvon (N. Wales). VI. 327.

PENTHEUS. Son of Agavé, IV. 108.

PENTLAND HILLS (Scotland). VI. 19.

PENUCHEL (Sawyl). Son of Pabo Post Prydein, III. 112.

PEREGRINE (Peregrinus). Spathar-Candidate of Imperial Guard. VII. 325-30, 335-7, 340, 348, 351, 353, 362, 376, 380, 386, 401, 407; VIII. 5, 180, 184, 207, 251, 261-72, 282. Called Graeme (whom see) after his father, VIII. 271.

PERRELUX. Insignia of Spathar-Candidates, VII. 213. See ROMAN ARMY. PERSA, PERSIS. A Bakehouse girl, VII. 43, 48.

PERSEPHONE = KORE. Gk. Goddess of Spring, daughter of Poseidon and Demeter, wife of Hadés, V. 374; VIII. 35, 191, &c. Song of — VIII. 192-8.

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA. Sculpture of, VII. 363-4.

PERSIANS, VII. 270. Persian Envoy, VII. 144.

PESCLA'S TOWN. In Egypt, VIII. 213.

PETER DES BARRES. Captain of K. Richard I.'s Galley, I. 16.

PETRONELLAE. Fortress in Pannonia, VIII. 258.

PETRONIUS NIGER. Galley-Slave; Priest of Nemi, formerly Roman Tribune, III. 265-9, 368-73; IV. 80-5, 95, 97, 107-8, 201-20, 223, 243-9; VIII. 292.

PETRONIUS NIGER (JULIAN). Son of above; see Julian.

PETRUS. Warden of Dubris (Dover), III. 47-9, 50, 77.

PETRUS. A sailor, IV. 276.

PEUCE. Town on Danube, V. 203.

PEXA = E. KILPATRICK? on Clyde (Scotland). VI. 16-17.

PEYROLS. Troubadour of Auvergne (France), I. 43-4, 49-52, 55, 57-8, 61; VIII. 469. His song, I. 50-2. See under List of Authorities.

PHAON = Sappho's Lover, befriended by Aphrodité. VIII. 228.

PHARAMOND. Frankish Chief, son of Marcomer. Ancestor of Merovingian Kings of France, VIII. 297.

PHARGANS. See ROMAN ARMY (Varangians).

PHEIDIAS. Greek Sculptor, VII. 122.

PHILAGRIUS (LORD). Former Praetorian Prefect of Orient, VIII. 7.

PHILASTER. Son of above, former scholar of Libanius, VIII. 6-12, 18-27, 46-51, 59.

PHILIP AUGUSTUS (Philip II., King of France, 1180-1223). I. 16, 32.

PHILIPPI. Triumphal Arch of (at Thessalonica), VIII. 181.

PHILO. A Shipbuilder, VI. 291.

PHILOTIS. Girl in Bakehouse, VII. 43, 45.

PHOEBUS. Gk. Sun-God, V. 100; VI. 75, 82. See Helios.

PHOENICIAN(S). IV. 173; V. 363.

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PICTS. Pechts: Elder Race mixt with Scots, Brythons. II. 287, 294, 300-1, 318-36, 343-5, 359-61, 391, 416-20; III. 133-5, 168-72, 242-8 261, 263, 298-319, 352, 356; IV. 45-7, 50-1, 55-8, 62-5, 78, 80, 83-4, 96, 101-2, 138, 141, 159-60, 172-3, 349, 359, 406-15; V. 8, 13, 46, 48-50, 100, 102, 105-6, 109-10, 115, 172, 182, 200, 205, 218-9, 221, 234-7, 257-456; VI. 34-5, 93, 97-102, 118, 128, 136-8, 141, 152, 175, 181, 183-9, 199-205, 208, 254-5, 414, 416; VII. 27, 178; VIII. 353, 444. And see Attacotti, Cruithni, Maeatae. — Dames, VI. 34. — King, see Heirgust. — Land, IV. 410; V. 200. — Law, VI. 186, 188. — Race, V. 415. — Wall (Hadrian's Wall), VI. 209; VII. 290.

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RUFO. Roman soldier (Campigene of the II. Asturians, later Executioner), III. 225-8; IV. 261-3; VIII. 340-4.

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SCHEMMING. Sleipnir's Grey Colt, Grani's brother; Wayland's, later Witga's Horse. I. 141, 305-18, 320, 364, 372; II. 14, 84-5, 129-30, 137, 207-8.

SCHILDING(S) (SHIELDINGS) = Descendants of Schild, Skjold, Scyld (son of Heimdall-Rigr, i.e. Scef (Sheaf), son of Ve-Lodur. Adopted son of Odin), from whom came some of the Swedish, Danish and A.-Saxon Kings, &c. Here=Hnaef, Gjuki's son, VI. 116. Also VI. 70, 71, 74.

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SEBEK OF THE SUN (Suchus). God of Crocodiles and of the Sun, VIII. 215.

SECGAS (the Sword-Folk?). A Saxon (?) Coast Tribe (between Elbe and Eider), II. 108.

SECUNDINUS. Tribune of the 6th Leg., father of Marius, III. 219-20.

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SEGOMO=SEON=GWYDION. Gaulish God of War, also name of ancient British King, IV. 360, and see under Gwydion.

SEGONTIUM. Named from above, see Carnarvon (Roman).

SEID(R). Northern Magic Rite, perhaps also a Sorcerer's Sieve, II. 186.

SEIONT. River in N. Wales, IV. 359-60, 367.

SEISYLLWG, SEISYLLWCH. District in Cardiganshire (N. Wales), VI. 346.

SELAGO=(Lycopodium Selago)=Herb of Gold, Club Moss. IV. 67, 70-1; VIII. 381.

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SORCERER'S GARLIC=MOLY (Allium Magicum or Nigrum, &c.). II. 183. SORD. Charioteer to Artrac, VI. 97.

SORIO CALEDONICUS. Romano-Gaelic Veteran; Optio, 2nd Aug. Leg.; later Centurion Princeps. V. 138, 140, 181, 183, 185, 202-5, 211, 218-20, 223, 233-5, 245, 288; VI. 121, 147-8, 168-9, 194, 309-10; VII. 355.

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SOTI (Soot-coloured). Hjalmar's horse? IV. 188.

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STARKAD. Son of Storwerk, grandson of Storwerk the Elder (Aludreng) and Alfhild; Acolyth, i.e., Follower (Commander) of the Varangian Guard, VII. 234-6, 289-321; VIII. 207. His Grandfather (Thor's enemy), VII. 234-5, 314. His Doom Vision, VII. 309-17.

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STATIUS (Solon). Prefect of Savinian Ala, VI. 177.

STEPHEN. Purser of "Sea-Horse" Galley, IV. 16.

STEPHEN DE MOUNTCHENIS. Castellan of Acre, I. 39, 48-9, 52, 58.

STEPHEN DE TURNHAM. Q. Berengaria's Chamberlain, I. 56; VIII. 469.

STEPPING STONES (The). Ford of R. Almond, VI. 141-2.

STEWARD OF BRITAIN. See Vortigern.

STIBADIUM(IA)=Roman Dining Couch(es). VI. 429, Note on 451-2; VII. 142-4.

STICHUS. An old Beggar=Guitolin the Dwarf, VII. 38 (mentioned VII. 34-9), 43, 61, 74; VIII. 220-1.

STILICHO THE VANDAL. Nephew-in-law of Emp. Theodosius I., Count of Domestic Horse, made Master of Troops, Thrace (VIII. 248), II. 287, 290, 291; III. 120; VII. 134, 197, 209-15, 248, 251-2, 255, 258, 263, 269-75, 277-8, 286-8; VIII. 5-6, 68, 70, 80, 163, 254, 256-7, 259. Description of (from Claudian), VII. 210-11.

STIRRUP(S)=STAPHA, SCALA, &c. Used in late Roman times, V. 158-9.

—— Straps, V. 237. Also mentioned, IV. 54.

STOBI IN THRACE. VIII. 258.

STOBREZ. On Dalmatian Coast, VIII. 287.

STOCKBURGH. In Kent, VIII. 346, 353.

STOCKS. II. 46; VII. 81.

STONAR=LAPIS TITULI (Kent). II. 402-3.

STONEHAM=AL LAPIDEM (Hants). III. 21.

STONEHENGE = AELENGE. III. 11-19, 111.

STONE(S). Dragon — (Heirgust's), V. 294-8, 337. — of Victory or Luck-Stone (Nithad's), I. 303-18; II. 140. Also see under Standing Stones and Rings,

STORNAWAY. In Isle of Lewis, IV. 9, 60, 142.

STORWERK. Son of Starkad the Elder, father of Starkad the Varangian, VII. 235, 294, 300, 320-1.

STOUR. River in Kent, III. 45.

STRATH (Valley) OF EDEN. In Fife, V. 260.

STRATHCLYDE. Kingdom of (Scotland), III. 54, 121; IV. 316; V. 199; VI. 14, 183, 415; VIII. 356.

STRATH EARN. Valley of (Fife), V. 338.

STRATORS=Military Grooms, Orderlies. V. 26, and see ROMAN ARMY.

STRIANACH. Headland in E. Lewis (Hebrides), IV. 16, 19.

STRYMON. River and Valley in Macedonia and Thessaly, VIII, 181, 261.

STUDAS (misspelt Studfas in text). I. 305, &c. See Heimir I.

SUAN = ILITHYA ("Opener of the Gates"). An Egyptian Goddess, VIII. 216.

SUBMARINE BOAT OF WAYLAND. I. 267-73, 281. Also see Wade's Boat ("Gringalet").

SUERIDUS. A Gothic Leader, VIII. 250.

SUCAT (Strong in War). III. 343, &c. Pagan Name of St. Patrick, whom see under Saints.

SUCHUS. A Crocodile God, Egypt, VIII. 214. Also see Sebek.

SUEONES=SWEDES. VII. 233.

SUETONIUS PAULINUS. Roman General, Nero's Legate in Britain, A.D. 61. IV. 356; V. 398; VI. 253.

SUEVIANS. A Nordic Tribe in Suevia (Swabia). IV. 335.

SUIONIA, SWEONIA-SWEDEN. VIII. 256.

SUMMER SOLSTICE = ST. JOHN'S DAY (Midsummer Day). IV. 354.

SUN (The). Called "Child of Earth," II. 191. Sun-God's Car, IV. 106; VII. 78-9. Scarlet Chariot of —— (Mithraic Emblem and Grade), III. 53. Also see Apollo, Bel, Helios, Hu the Mighty, Mabon, Phoebus. Sunrise, III. 197; IV. 103-6, 113-4. —— over Constantinople, VII. 8-9. Sunset, I. 107, 321-2; II. 37; VIII. 279, 284. —— s at Akka, I. 31, 46-7.

SUNNO. Frankish Chief. Brother to Marcomer. VIII. 297.

SURAKHANI. Chaldean Fire-Shrine near Caspian Sea, V. 296.

SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS (Roman Army). III. 143-4, 238-40, 243; IV. 243-4; V. 32, 34, 36, 43, 161-3; VI. 175-81, &c.; VII. 405; VIII. 78. Court Physician of Heirgust, V. 419. Their Talk, V. 153-7. Also see Anicius, Axius, Marcellus, Claudius (Tiberius), Ulpius.

SURRENTINE (Wine) from Surrentum (Sorrento, Italy). V. 57.

SURTUR (charred with heat). Northern Chief of Fire-Giants, father of Suttung, i.e., Fjalar (The Red Cock). Foe of the Aesir, I. 218.

SUTTING. Misprint for SUTTUNG.

SUTTUNG (Fjalar). Son of Surtur, foster-son of Gilling; Giant who owned the Magic Mead (Odroerir), I. 128. ——'s Mountain Hall, I. 128.

SVITHIOD. Southern Part of Sweden, ruled by Nithad, I. 233, 269.

SWABIA (North). In N. Germany=Schwabien, Land of the Suevi, I. 6. Swabian-Wald, a great Forest extending to the Baltic Coast, I. 95, 105, 109, 123, 168, 171, 255.

SWALE (The)=Estuary in Kent. VIII. 353-4. Swale, River in Yorkshire, III. 167.

SWALLOWS (Carrier) at Races, VIII. 106.

SWANA. Daughter of Earl Wihtgils II. the Saxon; wife of Udwulf Haron (Hoc-Gjuki); mother of Hengest II. and Horsa II. II. 368; III. 68; VI. 50.

SWAN-MAIDEN(S). Belonging to the Valkyries or Shield-Maidens, I. 324-364; II. 92-3, 194-200, 251; V. 191, 351-2; VI. 164.

SWANWHITE=HLADGUD. Swan-Maiden, daughter of K. Lodver, wife of Finn, mother of Wildeber, I. 339, 350-2, 358-9, 363; II. 82, 127. Capture by Finn, I. 326-31.

SWAN-WIFE. II. 89, 104, 199, 200. — Woman, II. 195.

SWASTIKA=FYLFOT. Luck-Amulet of the Chief Druid; an equal-armed cross with rectangles at each arm, IV. 128.

SWEDEN, SWEDISH, SWEDES. I. 6, 233, 250, 284, 301, 319, 347; II. 227, 262-3; VII. 233, 296, 303.

SWEYN FORKBEARD. King of Denmark, reigned A.D. 985-1014. I. 66.

SWIPDAG CRAFTY-SPEECH = Nickname of Erik Malspaki, whom see.

SWIPPLE. A Fate-weaving Valkyrie, III. 84.

SWORD-DANCE OF THE PICTS. V. 427, 433-56.

SWORDS. Balmung=Sigurd's Sword, made from Gram. I. 115 (160), 170, 203 (here called Gram). Gram=Sigmund's Sword, I. 113-5, 164, 166-7, 169-70, 203. Hroth, Nibel's, later Fafnir's, then Sigurd's Sword, I. 158-229. Lafing, Sword of Gjuki and of his son Hengest, II. 275, 360; III. 66. Maxen's Sword, IV. 299; V. 356. Refil, Regin's Sword, lent to Nornaguest, I. 186-7, 209, 222. Schrit=Sword of Biterulf (Dietleib's father), I. 122. Theodosius' (Emperor) Sword, VII. 257. Tyrfing=Angantyr's Sword, IV. 186. Swordsmen of the Guard: see Roman Army.

SYAGRIUS (FL. AFRANIUS). Consul, West. Empire, A.D. 381; Guest at Treves Banquet, VI. 425, 427, 438.

SYAGRIUS. Son of Timasius (Master of Troops, Eastern Empire), VIII. 158.

SYCAMORE TREE (Egyptian Sycamore = Ficus Sycomorus). Emblem of Osiris, VIII. 232.

SYENE = ASSOUAN, Egypt. VIII. 216.

SYGERTHA. Bondmaid of Olrun, II. 245, 251, 261.

SYLLEBORG=SYLVITZBORG=SOELLEBORG. Coast Town in S.W. Sweden (once Denmark), II. 271.

SYLVANUS. Brito-Roman God of the Woods, V. 247.

SYMMACHUS (Q. AURELIUS). Roman Statesman and Orator, Prefect of Rome, 384-5. Guest at Treves Banquet, VI. 406-7, 426-9, 436. His Son's Praetorship, VI. 426 (ante-dated by Quintus; it really occurred in A.D. 401).

SYRACUSE. City of Sicily, VI. 428.

SYRIA, I. 28, 45. Syrian(s), II. 268; III. 92, 204; VII. 46. —— Archers, VI. 68, and see Roman Army (Hamians). —— Riders, VI. 89. —— Slaves, I. 47.

SYRUS. Officer of Maximus, sent as Herald to Heirgust, IV. 415-6. Also V. 45, 47-50, 115, 237; VI. 20, 22, 225, 395; VIII. 300. In command of Syrian Horse, VI. 89. — of Palace Guards at Treves, VI. 395.

TABERNIA = DESVRES-SUR-ENNES (med. Divernia Bononensis), B. Taberniae = Boulogne Barracks, near Taruanna (Terouanne or Therouenne) with which it is confused. III. 345; VII. 61; see Bannava (Bonaven=Bononen for Bononenses, i.e., belonging to Bononia [Gesoriacum], mod. Boulogne).

TAGUS (River). In Spain, IV. 325.

TAIL (The). Highland (Pictish or Gaelic) Chieftain's Following, V. 421.

TALIESSIN (Thelgesinus). Reputed son of St. Henwg of Caerleon; British Bard in service of Cunetha, formerly in that of Cynvarch Oer, III. 52-6, 96-116; IV. 370-1; VIII. 364-9. ——'s Lament for Cunetha, VIII. 365-9.

TALLIARN. Misprint for Talhiarn Cataguen; a British Bard, III. 119.

TALORC. Champion (Trenfher) of Heirgust's Bodyguard, V. 287, 290, 302, 418.

TANIST (The). Pictish King's Heir by the "Mother-Right," i.e., Succession of a brother or sister's son, V. 424, 436. See Heirthorstan.

—— Law, III. 325; V. 270.

"TANKS." See Wheeled Towers.

TANNI. Varangian Leader, VII. 235-6, 297.

TANTALLON'S FORTALICE. On E. Coast of Scotland, VI. 28, 145.

——'s Lord (Edeyrn of Manaw), VI. 29.

TAPHROBANE (Taprobane) = CEYLON. IV. 82.

TARA (Town and Hall of). In Meath, capital of Ireland, III. 325-6; V. 284, 312; VII. 290.

TARANIS, or TORANIS ("Lady of Thunder"). Celtic Earth and War-Goddess, Consort of Toutates, IV. 152; VIII. 388.

TARAXIPPOS. Greek Demon who haunted Race-Courses, connected with Poseidon (Neptune), VIII. 101-2.

TARLA THE PICT. Brother to Herenius, IV. 50-1, 215, 308-312.

TARNANNA (Terouanne). See Bannava; Tabernia. Near Boulogne, III. 345.

TARQUIN (Tarquinus II. Superbus). King of Rome, B.C. 534-508 (?) V. 372.

TARRAGON (Tarraco, Tarraconensis) = TARRAGONA, Spain (City and District). IV. 322-3, 344. Tarragon, VII. 26.

TARTARIC HORDES (in Asia and E. Europe). VII. 270. Tartars, V.II. 65, 234.

TATIAN(US) (Fl.). City Prefect of Constantinople, A.D. 387, later Praet.

Prefect of East, VII. 36, 100 and note, 284, 287; VIII. 78, 82, 140.

TAURIC CHERSONESE (Chersonesus Taurica) = CRIMEA (Cimmerian Peninsula). IV. 204.

TAURO-SCYTHS. Nordic Race; Dwellers in Transoxiana (Asia), VII. 234. TAURUS (The Bull). Constellation so called, III. 282.

TAY=Tava River and Estuary in E. Caledonia. III. 236; V. 259, 338.

"TEARS OF HELEN "=ELECAMPANE (Inula, or I. Helenium). VII. 354-5.

TEES=Tesa River in N. Britain. III. 167-73; V. 57; VIII. 318.

TEIRGWOEDD. A British Magician in service of Vortigern, VIII. 381.

TEIRNGEN. A British Chieftain, V. 82.

TEITHFALLIT. A Siberian (C. Welsh) Prince, Teudric's and Cartandes' father, VI. 193.

TELLEMARK. Kingdom in Sweden, II. 98. As Thelemark, VII. 309.

TERENCE THE THRACIAN (Terentius [Titus] Agrippa). (Officer of Maximus, Prefect of I. Astur. Ala, Condercum (Hadrian's Wall); later served at Treves, IV. 270, 276, 279, 312; V. 30, 153; VI. 116, 139; VIII, 295-300.

TERGATA. Babylonian Sea-Goddess, V. 380.

TERNAN (SAINT). Missionary Bishop amongst the Picts, circa A.D. 380; V. 419, 427-8.

TESSON (Sir Roger, or Ralf). Crusader with Richard I., I. 41-2, 57; VIII. 469.

TEUDRIC OF ESSYLLWG. Son of Teithfallt, brother of Cartandes; British Prince, VI. 116, 196-205.

TEYNSHAM (Kent) = Durolevum? VIII. 346.

THALASSIUS THE SWORD-SMITH, called "The Philosopher." Citizen of Constantinople, friend of Libanius, Guardian of Lesbia, VII. 111-8; VIII. 7-8.

THAMES (*Tamesis*) RIVER=DAIN (British or Pre-British name), II. 345, 390; III. 77; VI. 251-2, 260, 269, 283-4, 288-9; VIII. 362, 364, 370, 373. River God so called, VI. 283.

THANET (Isle of)=RUIM (Ruoichin, Ruith-in=River Island). In Kent, II. 403; III. 9, 125; VIII. 442. Perhaps Binchester was also called Ruim.

THANKRED. Nithad's Chamberlain, II. 86, 154, 166, 223.

THEBAIS. District in Upper Egypt, VIII. 205, 216, 217, 241.

THEBES (Thebae) = DIOSPOLIS. City in Upper Egypt, VIII. 213-4.

THELARGUS. III. 308. See Cormac Finn (Fincomarke).

THEMISTIUS. Former Tutor of Arcadius, VII. 278.

THEODORE THE GREEK. Interpreter to John the Hermit, VIII. 239, 241. THEODORUS. Secretary to Valens, IV. 395-6.

THEODOSIA. Supposed Roman name for Alclwyd (Dumbarton), III. 298.

THEODOSIUS (COUNT) THE ELDER. A Spaniard (*Iberian*), father of the Emp. Theodosius the Great; General of Valentinian I., III. 131, 134-6, 138, 152-4, 159-77, 194, 236, 255, 298, 304; IV. 276, 306-7, 317, 321, 353, 363; V. 125; VI. 125, 158, 221, 254, 271. Sent to Britain against Picts and Scots, A.D. 367-8 to 369, III. 131, 134, &c. College of, at Bangor Illtyd, Wales, VI. 158. Execution of, at Carthage, A.D. 376, IV. 321.

THEODOSIUS I. THE GREAT (EMPEROR). Born A.D. 345, reigned 379-395. Mar. (1) Flacilla, d. 385; (2) Galla, d. of Valentinian I. and Justina (VIII. 247); father of Arcadius and Honorius (VIII. 253) (by his 2nd wife) of Galla Placidia, m. Constantius. Serves in Britain under his father, III. 152-6. Life saved by Maximus, III. 171-2. Sent with M. to Hadrian's Wall, III. 194. Starts with M. for I. of Leog (Lewis), III. 255. Climbs Dumbarton Rock with M., IV. 275-316. Talks of Old Times and New when saying Farewell to M., IV. 321-51. Retires to Spanish Estates, IV. 321; VI. 220-1. Made Duke of Moesia, IV. 398; V. 40, 158, 205. Summoned by Gratian, made Emperor (A.D. 379), VI. 221-7. Rules in Constantinople as Emperor of the East, Vol. VII.-VIII. 344. Receives Envoys of M. (Alloc, &c.), (1) VI. 355-6; (2) VIII. 205; (3) VIII. 256. Accepts M. as

Colleague and orders his Statue to be set up at Alexandria, VI. 357. Rebukes and punishes Gerontius (Geraint the Briton), VII. 164-81. Receives Quintus with message from M., VII. 182-87. Administers the Soldiers' Oath to Q. and others, VII. 261-7. Plays with the child Honorius, VII. 273-7. Orders Lady Olympias to marry his cousin, VII. 279-88. In Imperial Bedroom, VII. 341-4. Takes Exercise in the Palace-Gardens, VII. 345-63. Ceremony of Imperial Bath, VII. 364-9. Goes in Procession, (1) VII. 230-59; (2) VII. 371.4. Celebrates Feast of 11th May, A.D. 387, in Constantinople, VIII. 1-155. Sits in Kathisma of Gt. Hippodrome, VII. 374; VIII. 32. Gives Signal for the Races, VIII. 37. Judges Unjust Prefect, VIII. 64.77. Appoints Substitute in Race of May, VIII. 85-90. Pardons Count Geraint, VIII. 135-7. Judges the defaulting Imperial Agent, VIII. 137-45. Feasts in the Magnaura, VIII. 147. Watches Torch-Dance, VIII. 147-54. Hears that Maximus has crossed the Alps, VIII. 159-63. Refuses to see M.'s Envoys, VIII. 163. Holds Council, VIII. 163. Sails for Thessalonica, VIII. 180-1. Holds Second Council, VIII. 182-4. Meets fugitive Justina, Valentinian II. and Galla, VIII. 184-204. Comforts Justina, VIII. 185, 188. Counsels Valentinian to give up Arianism, VIII. 186. Reproves but is won over by Justina, VIII. 187. Wooes Galla, VIII. 204. Sends Quintus to consult the Hermit of Lycopolis, VIII. 206.44. Receives Hermit's Prophecy, VIII. 245. Weds Galla (A.D. 387), VIII. 247. Dines with his Guards, VIII. 249.53. Answers Envoys of Maximus and prepares for War, VIII. 256. Marches from Constantinople via Thessalorica and Stobi through Macedon to meet Army of Maximus, VIII. 257-73. Discovers Conspiracy and puts down Mutiny, VIII. 258-72. Defeats Marinel, Marcellinus and Maximus at Siscia and Poetovio, VIII. 274-287. Enters Aemona (Laybach) in Triumph, VIII. 307-13. Crosses Julian Alps, VIII. 314. Judges and condemns Maximus (near Aquileia), A.D. 388, VIII. 326-44. Differences of Opinion between Adultis, A.D. 588, VIII. 526-44. Differences of Opinion between Theodosius and Maximus, III. 119, 203-4, 221-2, 249, 255, 269-70, 357, 370-1; IV. 233, 253-4, 316, 348-50. Friendship of —— and M. alluded to, III. 166, 249, 270; IV. 316, 321, 349-51; VI. 224-5, 237; VII. 184-7; VIII. 183, 243, 245, 329-30, 332-3, 336-8. Description and Character of, VII. 166-8. Costumes, VII. 256-7, 369-70. Massacre at Thessalonica (A.D. 390). by ——'s Orders, alluded to, VIII. 182.

THEOD(O)WIN THE GOTH? Bishop of London, circa 361 (?), VI. 299.

THEOPHILUS. Bp. of Alexandria, A.D. 385-412, VIII. 43.

THESSALONICA (Salonika). City of Greece, VIII. 160, 163, 180-2, 257, 259. THIODI. Part of Jutland (Denmark), I. 269.

THIRLWALL GAP. On Hadrian's Wall (Cumberland), V. 110.

THIUDAREIKS (People's King). The Gothic name for the Gaulish War-God, Camulos, IV. 152. See Toutates.

THIUMPO or THUIMPO (VALERIUS). Sub. Pref. II. Herculians, VII. 173-4. THJASSI. Son of Ivalde, ancestor of Wayland (perhaps originally Wayland himself and connected with the Smith Tvashtar (Tvashri) and the

Warder Tishya, of "Rigveda" and the Iranian Star-God, Tistrya), I. 129, 234, 321; II. 255, 387.

THOMAS. A Professional Charioteer, VIII. 16, 40, 51-2, 55, 60.

THONGCEASTER = LANCASTER (which see). II. 372, &c.

THOR (Asa). Son of Odin and Jord (Earth), the Northern Thunder God; husband of Sif (Harvest-Goddess), I. 123, 125-6, 188, 277, 285, 317, 330; II. 36, 255; III. 71; VII. 313-7. Hand of —, II. 141, 144. —, 's Plant, II. 182.

THORBERG. A Niaring, father of Nikol, II. 144, 227, 240-1.

THORBRAND. A Swede, father of Thorstein (Rother's man), II. 249.

THORD THE ARGUMENTATIVE. A Dane of Groening Town, father of Nornaguest, I. 64.

THORNS (Thorney). Ford and Island (at Westminster), VIII. 370.

THORSTEIN. A Swedish Shipwright, later Rother's man, I. 188; II. 249.

THORWULF. Eldest son of Edwulf the Ostrogoth, killed by Geraint, VII. 174-6.

THOUREPANS. Hippodrome Cancel (Barrier) Guards, VIII. 38.

THRACE (part of Macedonia). VI. 31; VII. 248, 251-2. Thracian Coast, VII. 8. "Thracians," Gladiators armed with round shields, short swords, V. 192. —— Seamen, VI. 31, see Didio. —— Troops: See ROMAN ARMY.

THREE SMALLS (The). A Pictish Punishment, V. 300-10.

THULE (Ultima). Country north of Caledonia (Orkneys, Shetlands, Faroë Isles?), III. 229, 274-5; V. 108, 292; VI. 186; VII. 276.

TIAMAT. Babylonish She-Dragon of the Deep, V. 373-4.

TIBALT RIVER. In Northumberland, V. 110, 230-1.

TIBBER'S CASTLE. In Nithsdale, Scotland, VI. 18.

TIBER RIVER (Rome). IV. 328, 330.

TIBERIUS MINERVIUS OF BORDEAUX. Father of Protadius the Historian, VI. 438.

TIGRIS. Sister of St. Patrick; the Girl in the Bakehouse, Constantinople, VII. 47-63.

TIMASIUS. Master of Horse (later, of Foot) to Emp. Theodosius, VII. 247, 249; VIII. 158, 257.

TIME (The Spirit of). III. 284-5; V. 352-4; VI. 259. See Kronos, Saturn.

TITAN(S). The Elder Race of Greek and Roman Gods, V. 338. Titan-born, III. 283. Titanic Mood of Time, III. 284.

TOLEDO. City in Spain, I. 122.

TOMB (THE) IN THE WOOD. VIII, 358. See Kit's Coty House.

TOMIS or TOMI (Constantza, i.e., Küstendsche), perhaps Flaviana? Capital city of Scythia Minor, on Black Sea; headquarters of Geraint, VII. 26, 168-78; VIII. 253. For possible confusion with Trosmis, see VII. 168, note 2.

TOOT HILL=Twt Hill (of the People or Council) at Aber Sain (N. Wales). IV. 360.

TORANIS. Celtic Earth-Goddess, VIII. 382, 384, 388. See Taranis.

TORCH DANCE in Constantinople Palace. VIII. 147-50. —— Song, VIII. 149-50.

TORNA. Irish Poet, Tutor and Fosterer of K. Niall, V. 284, 423, 439.

TORTUOSA. On Syrian Coast, I. 15.

TOTNES (S. Devon). Town and District, VIII. 376, 413.

TOULOUSE, LORD OF = Count Raymond V., Father of Raymond VI. (Count of St. Gilles). I. 43.

TOURS. City of South Gaul, V. 199; VI. 381, 385, 444.

TOWERS (Wheeled), resembling modern military "tanks," VI. 119-120.

TRACTORIA = DIPLOMA = ROAD PERMIT. VII. 83.

TRAHERN. Eldest son of Clotri (*Llydrod*), son of Coël Godebog, III. 161, 164; IV. 354.

TRAITORS' AND DEFAULTERS' PUNISHMENTS. III. 143, 174-9; IV. 80-7; V. 21-5, 29-36, 120-40, 214-29, 414, 431-6, 444-56; VI. 1-5, 60; VII. 80-1, 222-4; VIII. 71-7, &c. See Maximus (Execution of), VIII. 337-44.

TRAJAN (EMPEROR), A.D. 98-117. VII. 78, 166-7. ——'s Baths (Rome), IV. 338. ——'s Forum (Rome), V. 195.

TRAJAN (COUNT). Master of Troops to Valens, VI. 212, 215-6.

TRANCHEMER. K. Richard's Galley, I. 15.

TRANSOXIANA. Dictrict beyond the Oxus R. in C. Asia, VII. 234.

TREF (A)=A British Village. III. 40.

TREGETOUR. VIII. 384. See Collfrewi the Wise.

TRENCHLEMER or TRENCHEMER (Alan). Captain of the "Tranchemer," I. 16-19.

TRENFHER=CHAMPION (Pictish or Gaelic), V. 418. See Talorc.

TRESHUISH. Island off W. Coast of Scotland, IV. 1.

TREVES=Augusta Trevirorum. Seat of Government in Gaul, III. 113, 134; V. 40, 56, 187; VI. 210, 219, 319, 355, 357, 381-2, 393, 397, 401, 406, 443-4; VII. 3, 10, 78, 134, 328; VIII. 17, 33, 175, 183, 277, 288, 295, 299, 301, 318. —— Imp. Banquet, VI. 397-443. —— Dance and Song, VI. 421-5.

TRINOVANTIA = District now Essex (Land of the Trinobantes). VI. 260.

TRIPOLIS. Town on Syrian Coast, I. 15.

TROLLS. A Kind of Goblins, V. 336, 357.

TRONDHEIM. I. 63. See Drontheim, capital of Norway; also called Thrandheim, earlier Nidaros.

TROY. City on Asian Coast, V. 236; VI. 252; VII. 408. Trojan Land, VII. 410.

TROY GAME. A Greek and Roman Riding Game, VIII. 63.

TROYNOVANT (New Troy) = LONDON. VI. 252.

TUBES OF HADRIAN'S WALL. V. 116, 180; VI. 17. See Signalling.

TUIHANTS. German Tribesmen serving with Frisian Troops, V. 191. See Roman Army.

TUIRU. Son of the Poet Torna, V. 284.

TULLIANUM. State Prison of Rome, IV. 329.

TUNGRIAN(S). A German (Rhenish) Tribe. See ROMAN ARMY.

TUNNELS under Hadrian's Wall. V. 183, 216.

TUNNOCELUM = DRUMBURGH? (Hadrian's Wall). V. 179, 231.

TURNHAM (Sir Stephen). Chamberlain to Q. Berengaria, formerly King's Treasurer, I. 56; VIII. 469.

TUSCULAN HILLS. In Tusculum, Italy, IV. 328.

TUSIDIUS (M. Agrippa). Commander of Aelian Cohort (Marines) at Tunnocelum, Hadrian's Wall, V. 231.

TUSSALA RIVER. In N.E. Germany, VIII. 297.

TWEED RIVER. In Caledonia, II. 391. Upper Tweed, VI. 19.

TYBIAWN (Tiberius or Tiberianus). Eldest son of Cunetha, father of Meirion, III. 111; IV. 256.

TYCHE=The Greek Goddess of Chance. VIII. 13.

TYE BOURNE (Tyburn). Stream running through London, VIII, 370.

TYNE (North). River, N. Britain, III. 199-200, 222-4; V. 117-9, 139-41. South Tyne, II. 360-1, 391; III. 198-9; V. 118-9, 167, 177, 180, 209, 210; VIII. 444.

TYR. Northern War-God, I. 242; II. 183, 341.

TYRE. City on Syrian Coast, I. 17.

TYRFING. See Swords.

TYROL. Country between Austria and Italy, I. 6.

TYRRHENIAN SEA. That part of Mediterranean Sea between Corsica and Sardinia and Italy (Etruria, i.e., Tyrrhenia), VIII. 419.

UBIAN RACE-UBII. An East-Rhenish German people, V. 192.

UBTHAIRE (Fubtaire, Udhaire). III. 308, 334, &c. See Cormac Finn.

UDWULF HARON=Gjuki=Hoc. Duke of the Frisians, father of Hengest II. and Horsa II. (also of Gibich, &c.), II. 368. See Gjuki.

UFFERN (Iffern). Celtic name for the Lowest Hell, II. 300; V. 337, 435. Cf. Nastrond.

ULFHILD. Daughter of Herewulf the Wolfing (or Greuthing); a child, later wife of Vigilian (Wizlan), son of Quintus (Helmwolf), VIII. 254-5.

ULLER. Northern Archer-Gods: (1) Ullr-Vuldor (Holler). Odin's son; (2) descended from Ve and Vilé, Odin's brothers. Son of Egil-Agelmund (Swegdir's son) by Sif, and half-brother of Swepdag. II. 171, 208, 254.

ULLER=ROLF (whom see). Son of Avo-Egil, I. 129.

ULPIA. Daughter of the Ducenar Aurelius, seized by Winathar the Greuthing, VII. 174.

ULPIUS (M.) SPORUS. Army Surgeon of the Asturians, IV. 243-4; V. 43, 153-5; VI. 28-4.

ULSTER=An Irish Kingdom. III. 325.

ULTIMA THULE. III. 206. See Thulé.

UNDERWORLD (The). I. 335; III. 281. See Annwn, Dis, Hades, Hell, Nastrond, Netherworld, Niffelheim, Uffern.

UPSALA. Ancient capital of Sweden, IV. 188; VII. 296.

URANIUS=Guarin=Warin (Yrp [Urb or Urien], Lluddawc). An exiled British (Silurian) Chieftain, served in Roman Army and Navy; also a Charioteer, VIII. 26, 28-30, 100-2, 106, 114-32, 276, 294. Also end of Index.

URGNITH. A Pictish Warrior, Airé Echta (Avenger to Heirgust, formerly a Druid Ovate, IV. 149; V. 418.

URICONIUM (Wroxeter, Uroxeter). In Shropshire, V. 156.

URIEN RHEGED (Reged). A Northern Chieftain, son of Cynvarch Oer, IV. 355; VIII. 431.

URNACH THE AGED (LORD), of Mona. An Irish Lord settled in N. Wales, father of Serigi (Sitric), Wyddel (the Gael), Murchan, Solor, Urnach the Younger, III. 114; IV. 387, 389-90; V. 57; VI. 42, 44-5, 48, 105, 110-11, 135-6, 156-9, 172, 348. Makes formal Submission to Rome at the "Sword's Point," VI. 158.

URNACH THE YOUNGER. Son of above, VI. 105.

URSACIUS. Camp-Prefect to Count Theodosius, III. 175.

URSICINUS (COUNT). Governor of Nisibis (Mesopotamia), under Valens, VI, 420.

URSUS. Sentry of 10th Coh. II. Aug. Legion, VI. 59-60.

UTHER PENDRAGON. K. of Britain, youngest son of Constantine of Brittany, father of Arthur by Ygerne, I. 104; II. 304, 311, 335, 337, 364; VIII. 355, 372, 397, 415-6, 427, 430-4, 446-7.

VABRIUS. Tungrian soldier, V. 214-7.

VADOVERO, VADAVERO. Mt. near Bilbilis, N. Spain, IV. 324.

VAGNIACEAE = Springhead (near Gravesend, Kent). A Seaport, VIII. 346, 353, 372.

VALENS (Fl.), b. A.D. 328. Emperor of the East, A.D. 364-378, brother of Valentinian I., IV. 394-6, 399, 409; V. 133; VI. 211-220, 369; VII. 222-4. Death in B. of Hadrianople, VI. 217-20, 230; VII. 136, 209, 224.

VALENTIA. Northern Province of Britain (probably District between Walls of Hadrian and Antoninus), reconstituted by Count Theodosius, A.D. 369-70, V. 99; VI. 171, 209, 414.

VALENTIA (VALENCE). A City of S. Gaul, VIII. 174-5.

VALENTINE. An exiled Pannonian Noble of Royal Blood, Tribune of Thracian Cohort; Conspirator against Rome, III. 158-60, 164-6, 175-6, 179.

VALENTINIAN(US) (FLAVIUS) I., b. A.D. 320. Emperor of the West, A.D. 364-75; III. 134 (in note misprinted *Valentinian II*.), 179; IV. 330-1, 394-5, 399-402, 404; V. 26, 34, 40, 133; VI. 210-11, 221, 302.

VALENTINIAN(US) II., b. 371. Emperor of the West, A.D. 375-392, son of Valentinian I. and Justina, Gratian's half-brother, II. 369; III. 71-2; VI. 354, 360-2, 373, 375, 433; VII. 6; VIII. 160-1, 167-75, 183, 185-6, 189, 191, 198, 203, 259-60, 293, 325-7. Hengest and Horsa as lads at the Boy-Emperor's Court, II. 369; III. 71-2.

VALENTINIAN(US) (FL. CLAUDIUS) III. b. 419. Emperor of the West, A.D. 425-455, son of Constantius III. and Placidia (d. of Theodosius I. and Galla), III. 113, 127.

VALERIA. District in Lower Pannonia, birthplace of Valentine, III. 158.

VALERIAN(US). Officer in Imperial Guard (Rome), IV. 337-8. Later Master of Horse to Valens, VI. 212, 216.

VALERIUS. Count of Sacred Largesses to Theodosius, VII. 243.

VALERIUS. Kinsman of Gratian, enemy of Maximus, III. 166, 179; IV. 342; VI. 211.

VALERIUS. Son of Vindician, Officer in VI. Leg., V. 37-8.

VALGARD KOLLSON. Killed by Egil, II. 255-6.

VALHALLA = Banquet Hall of the Aesir in Asgard. I. 76, 227; II. 100, 122, 264; III. 86; VII. 295.

VALKYRIE(S) = Shield-Maidens, sometimes Swan-Maidens, Odin's Battle-Choosers, I. 180, 224, 324-42; II. 198; III. 85-6, 88, 90.

VALLEVAN, VALLEVAN! (Wayland). Old Swedish Ballad-Refrain, VIII. 473-5.

VALLIO. Frankish General of Gratian, VI. 211, 212, 375-6; VIII. 330-1, 342. VANESSA (V. Urticae). Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly ("Witchie"), V. 222.

VAN(S)=Van, Vanir=The Shining Ones. Wind and Water-Gods, also Gods of Fruitfulness and Fortune, dwelt in Vanaheim, elder Rivals of the Aesir of Asgard (probably Slavic Gods). I. 121, 372.

VAR (VARA). Northern Goddess of Love-Vows; one of the forms of Freya, I. 330.

VARANGIANS. See ROMAN ARMY.

VARRO (MARCUS). Tribune, 2nd Leg. Aug., son of Victorinus (former Governor of Britain). Sent to Britain from Rome. A.D. 428, III. 127; VIII. 355, 362.

VARSIDIUS. Hexarch (Lance-Corporal) of Imp. Candidates, VII. 337, 414; VIII. 279.

VEDIJOVIS (Veio-jovis, Vejovis) = Roman name of Cernunnos (Hu the Mighty), the Under-World Jupiter, IV. 155-6.

VEGETIUS (FLAVIUS RENATUS). Roman Military Historian, III. 242; VI. 86.

VEGETIUS (PUBLIUS RENATUS). Veterinary Surgeon, VIII. 104.

VELTRIERS. Low-Latin name for Kennel-men, V. 44.

VELUNIA=West Kilpatrick (?) On Antonine Wall, V. 237; VI. 17, 22.

VENEDOTIA. See Gwynnedd (North Wales).

VENEDOTIAN(S) = Men of Gwynnedd (N. Wales). VI. 289-90; (Veneditians) VIII. 451.

VENENIANUS. Roman General, Defender of Constantinople against Goths, A.D. 266. VII. 19.

VENETIA. District in N. Italy, VIII. 171. Venetian March: Borders of Italy and Austria, I. 6.

VENTA BELGARUM = Winchester (wh. see). III. 21, 22.

VENUS. Roman Goddess of Love, VI. 280; VIII. 228. See Aphrodite.

VENUSTUS. Officer of 1st Scutariors (Imp. Guard), Charioteer in "Race of May," VII. 123-4, 337; VIII. 20, 102, 106, 116-24.

VERNICOMES=Little Folk. A Pictish Tribe, III. 247; V. 260.

VERONA=BERN. City of N. Italy, later Capital of Theodoric the Great (Dietrich of Bern), I. 6.

VESPA (The). Roman Bireme used as Despatch-Boat, VII. 7-22.

VESTA (The). Roman Galley, VI. 26.

VESTA'S FESTIVAL (in Rome, June 9th). Feast of the Goddess of the Hearth, Vesta, daughter of Saturn and Ops, V. 329.

VESTRIES. See Constantinople: Indoi, Mangana.

VETGISTA (WIHTGISELLA). Niece or Grand-Niece of Earl Wihtgils, wife of Hengest II., her 2nd cousin (?), II. 372.

VETTA. Son of Victa=Witte, Wichte's son. Saxon Chief commemorated on the Cat-Stane (Scotland), VI. 175.

VETTIUS (FLAVIUS). Romano-British Traitor, V. 21.

VETTONIANUS (T. POMPONIUS). Prefect of 2nd Leg. Aug., III. 138-9.

VEXILLUM(A). Small Flag(s) used in signalling. See ROMAN ARMY. For use at Races, VIII. 39.

VIBIUS. Optio of Savinian Ala, V. 113.

VICAR (Vicarius)=Civil Governor of a Province. VII. 238. —— of Britain, III. 135-6, 349; VI. 272, 309, 328-30. —— of Spain, VI. 426, 435. Also called Proconsul, VII. 116; Proprefect, III. 135. The Governor of a Sub-Province=Consularis or Praeses, VI. 272; VII. 114-5.

VICTOR (COUNT), of VI. Leg. Vict. Chief of Staff to Maximus IV. 45; V. 95, 237; VI. 8, 63, 89, 91-3, 114-5, 124, 139, 145, 236, 263-4, 312, 323, 355, 374, 429, 430, 452 (note); VIII. 285.

VICTOR (COUNT). Roman General in Valens' service, perhaps kinsman to above, VI. 215-6, 219, 228.

VICTOR (FLAVIUS), Augustus = Gwythyr. Eldest son of Maximus, III. 112-3; IV. 373-4; VI. 278, 393-4, 411, 429-30, 450, 452 (note); VIII. 176, 295, 299, 318, 333 and note. Made Augustus by his father at Treves, A.D. 383; VI. 411, 430. Killed by Andragathius after Execution of Maximus, A.D. 388, VIII. 333, note.

VICTORINUS (Count). A native of Toulouse (Tolosa), Governor of Britain about A.D. 400, II. 287; III. 127.

VICTORY STONES. See under STONE(S).

VIDAL (Pierre). A Troubadour, fl. 1175-1215, I. 44, 52-5, 57, 61: VIII. 469.

VIKING=WILCINUS (Vulcanus) or Wilke II.? A Scandinavian Chieftain, son of Thjassi, grandson of Ivalde, the "Finn King"; father of Wadé (by Wachilda the Mermaiden) and Nordian; ancestor of Wayland and Witga; king of Wilsen Land, I. 129, 233-52, 301, 318, 321, 337; II. 241. — 's Seed, II. 9, 255, 264. — 's Stock, II. 14.

VIKING-LAW = Northern Sea-Raiders' Law. II. 148. — Rules, VII. 303. VILLA of Flavius Attius Agricola described, III. 105, 108-10; VIII. 353-4, and see under Hartlip, i.e., Cervi Labrum.

VIN (Win). Son of Flebak, "Duke" of the Sclaves, VII. 293.

VINDICIAN(US), of 2nd Asturian Horse, Tribune of VI. Leg., Prefect of Speculators under Maximus in Britain, V. 3, 4, 25, 31-3, 37, 39.

VINDOBALA=Rutchester, on Hadrian's Wall, V. 213, 242.

VINDOGARA = Aray Bay (?). In Ayrshire (Scotland), VI. 16.

VINDOLAN(D)A=Little Chesters, near Hadrian's Wall. V. 204-5, 210.

VINGSKORNIR, I. 227. See under Horses.

VINOVIA=Binchester (Caerbin?). Near Bishop Auckland, Northumberland, III. 167.

VINSAUF (Geoffrey de). An Anglo-Norman Clerk (later Monkish Historian, Author of Itinerary of Richard I.), I. 43, 56; VIII. 469.

VIRGIL (Vergilius Maro). The Roman Poet, alluded to, VI, 425; VII. 190,

VIRIDIUS (Celer) = Guorodu, called Cillrwch. Son of Artorius Justus (Amlawd Wledig), VIII. 355, 361.

VISIGOTH(S)=The West-Goths (a Nordic Race). VI. 211. As synonym for "bigot," V. 136. Also see Goth(s).

VITALIS (J. Licinulus). Commandant, 1st Coh. Sunici at Segontium (Carnarvon), IV. 362.

VITELLIUS. Roman Emperor in A.D. 69; referred to, VIII. 303.

VIVIAN(US). Roman Commandant at Othona, Essex (Prefect of Fortensian Numerus), about A.D. 428, III. 70-6.

VIVIUS MARSUS. Decurion, 1st Tungrian Coh., degraded to Optio, 8th Coh. II. Leg. Aug., V. 214-7, 225-9. Promoted to Centurion, 4th Coh. XX. Leg., VI. 159-62.

VOBERCA. Town in N. Spain, IV. 325.

VODIN (Wodynus). Bp. of London, successor of Guethelin, c. 428 (?), II. 382-90.

VOIRLICH. Mountain in E. Scotland, V. 338.

VOLSUNG (King). Descendant of Volse (Rerir's son, Odin's grandson), Ancestor of the Völsungs, father of Sigmund, I. 75; VIII. 222-3.

VOLSUNG(S). Descendants of above, I. 143. As Epithet of Sigurd, I. 184-5, 215, 225-6; III. 117.

VOELUND. I. 301. See Wayland (so called by the Varangians).

VOLUSUS. A Cognomen of the Valerian Gens, III. 252.

VORTIGERN (Earl, later King) = Guorthegirn, Gwrtheyrn (the Royal Prince), called Gwrthenau (Perverse of Lips, V. 297, or Repulsive Lips, II. 303). A British Kinglet of Goidelic (Gaelic), i.e., Irish Descent, V. 292-3, 297; VIII. 422, 424. Son of Guitaul (Vitalius) and nephew to Guitolin the Dwarf, V. 297-8, 313-4. Prince of Caer Gloui (Gloucester), V. 292-3. Description of him as a Youth, V. 291. Shipwrecked in the Tay Estuary, V. 291-3, 297. Enters Roman Army, befriended by Maximus, V. 314. Present at Heirgust's Court of Justice, V. 420. Fights amongst the Pictish Allies of Rome at Almond Water, VI. 138. Said to have given K. Eugen his Deathblow, VI. 138. Marries Sevira, daughter of Maximus, VI. 171; VIII. 424. Made Proconsul of Valentia, VI. 170-1. Governor over the Picts, VIII. 424. Count of Saxon Shore and Proconsul of S. Britain, VI. 171. Earl of the Kentish Marches, Lord of Caer Gloui (Gloucester), II. 303. Steward (Lord High) of Britain, II. 306-7, 315, &c. Contrives Murder of K. Constantine the Blest, II. 303. Makes Constant the Monk King, II. 312. Instigates Murder of Constant at the Picts' Hands, II. 329-30. Picts' Song, "Vortigern the Earl," II. 321-2. Becomes King of Britain himself, II. 336. Receives the Anglian Earls Hengest and Horsa, II. 338. Weds

Rowena, Hengest's daughter, II. 380. Repudiates Sevira, II. 381, 383, 395. Has Rowena crowned in London, II. 391. Reproved by Bp. Vodin, II. 382-7. Deposed by the British Lords and by Vortimer his son, II. 397-9. Surrenders to Vortimer, II. 405. Said to have had a son Faustus by his own Daughter, II. 415. His sons Katigern and Pascent(ius), II. 399, &c. Recalled to Kingdom and recalls Hengest, III. 8-9. Hands over Realm to Hengest, III. 18-19. Sent with Rowena to Wales, III. 43-4. His son (Gotta) by Rowena mentioned, III. 43; VIII. 436, 438. His son Elldeyrn (illegitimate?), VIII. 371-2. Seeks to destroy the Boy without a Father (Merlin) to preserve his Tower on Snowdon, VIII. 390-410. Prophesied to by Merlin, VIII. 411-5. Pursued by Christian Priests, VIII. 417-22. Hears St. Patrick's Hymn (The Breastplate), VIII. 426-34. Burnt with wife and child (Gotta) in Genoure (Herefordshire), VIII. 485-41. Tomb at Bedd Gwythryn wrongly called his, VIII. 440. See also II. 303-415; III. 1-44; V. 291-314; VIII. 353, 356-7, 373, 377-81, 384, 389, 441.

- VORTIMER=Guorthemir. Eldest son of Vortigern and Sevira (daughter of Maximus), King of Britain, II. 382, 390-1, 399-407; III. 1-10, 119; VIII. 355, 425.
- WACHILD(A) THE MERMAIDEN. Daughter of Ægir, I. 248, and Ran; mother of Wadé by Viking; Ancestress of Wayland and Witga. Seized by Viking, I. 242-5. Stays his Ship, I. 246-7. Curses Viking and his Race, I. 248-9; II. 9. Brings her son Wadé to Viking, I. 250. Succours Wayland and Elfwhite under the Sea. I. 336-8. Referred to, II. 141.
- WADE (Watté). Giant son of Viking and Wachild, I. 250. Inherits part of his Mother's nature, I. 251. Banished to Seeland (Sweden), I. 251. Makes a wonderful Boat ("Gringalet"), I. 253, 255, 257. Marries Greipa, the Giant Geirod's daughter, I. 253-4. Father of Wayland, Egil and Finn (Slagfeder), I. 254. Sends Wayland to learn Smithcraft of Mimer, I. 254-5. Sends Wayland to the Dwarves Eggerich and Eckenrich, I. 256-62. Is killed by the Dwarves, I. 263. Also I. 233, 264, 266, 269, 323.

WADGELMIR. River of Filth in Nastrond (Northern Hell), for Punishment of Perjury, I. 149.

WAERMUND. A Saxon, one of Hengest's Chiefs, III. 27, 68.

WALES. II. 288; III. 43, 44, 92, 111, 122, 190; IV. 354, 358, 370-1; V. 56, 284; VI. 415; VIII. 377, 379, 412. Taliessin's Prophecy of Wild Wales, IV. 370-1. North Wales, III. 190; VI. 289, 346 (note); VIII. 451. Description of Land of North —, IV. 355-71. Gwydion the Enchanter drives Swine through, V. 77-9. Also see Cambria, Dyved, Gwynnedd, Siluria, Venedotia.

WALL (Roman) of Hadrian. See Hadrian's Wall.

WALLAND. I. 6. See Brittany.

WALLOONS. A Race in Belgica, VII. 233.

WALLSEND = Segedunum, at East End of Hadrian's Wall, III, 194; V. 179.

WALTER OF AQUITAINE (and of the Wasgenstein). Son of K. Alphere; descendant of Ivaldé in female line, I. 130.

WANDERER (The Far) = Widsith = Nornaguest. III. 49, 91, 94, 99, 104, 116. WANDERING JEW (The). II. 268.

WARDEN OF THE PLOUGH. Saxon name for a ploughman, II. 353.

WARDWELL HILL'S GREY WETHERS. A former Stone Avenue in Kent, III. 104.

WARIN = Guarin. See Uranius.

WARINGS. See Varangians (ROMAN ARMY).

WARRIORS' HALL=Degenfield=Danefield. VIII. 347. See Hartlip, and Villa of Attius.

WATER OF THE DEAD (Morima Rusa). Beyond Thulé, III. 275.

WATER-HORSE = Kelpie = Afanc (Welsh name). V. 405.

WATLING STREET = Dover Road. III. 70, 77, 105; VIII. 370. Description of, III. 49-57. Also see Dero St. (N. Watling Street).

WAYBROAD = Plaintain (Plantago Major or P. Media, i.e., Hoary Plaintain).
Legend of, II. 181-2.

WAYLAND THE SMITH. Son of Wadé (Viking's son) and Greipa (Geirod's daughter), I. 254. The Lay of, I. 233, to III. 125, and VIII. 345-475. Sent to Mimer the Wood-Smith to learn his Trade, I. 233, 254-5. Meets the young Sigurd and leaves Mimer because of him, I. 256. Taken to the Dwarves Eggerich and Eckerich, I. 256. Slays the Dwarves to avenge his Father's death, I. 265. Escapes to Niaraland, I. 265-69. Makes a Submarine Boat out of a Tree-trunk, I. 267-9. Serves K. Nithad as "Goldbrand, Gudmund's son," I. 273, 283, 376. Makes a sharp knife for the King, I. 276. Wagers with Smith Amilias, I. 279. Is noticed by Bathilda, I. 286. Makes an Image of Regin, I. 287. Forges Sword Minung, I. 291-5, and the False Minung, I. 294-5. Wins his Wager and kills Amilias, I. 298-9. His Horse Schemming, Sleipnir's Grey Foal, I. 305. Rides back for the Victory Stone, I. 305-16. Galloping Song, I. 306-13. Escapes from Nithad's Wrath to Wolfsdale (Norway) and meets his brothers, I. 318-23. Captures Elfwhite the Swanmaiden, I. 332-40. Sings of the Joy of the Swimmer, I. 332-3. Has a son by Elfwhite (Iran= Witga of the Mead), I. 345. Conceals Elfwhite's Magic Ring amongst 700 others, I. 346. Loses Elfwhite, I. 359-63; VIII. 473. Mourns her loss, I. 364, 369. Magic Ring stolen by Nithad, I. 366-7. Is captured by Nithad, I. 370-4. Brought prisoner to Niarenberg; the Sword Mimung stolen from him; dreams of Revenge, I. 373-8. Bathilda given charge of the Magic Ring, I. 375-6. Ill-treated and made Scullion, then Cook, II. 1-3. Tries to poison Nithad, II. 4-5. Beaten and maimed by Nithad's orders, II. 9-15. Become's Nithad's Smith again, II. 19-31. Sings Song of Vengeance (The Forge-Song), II. 22-6. Makes good Horse-shoes &c., II. 30. Visited by Bathilda, II. 32-6; and by Nithad's sons, II. 37-43. Asked to mend Bathilda's (Magic) Ring, II. 45-50. Traps Nithad's sons, II. 51-64. Makes various strange Ornaments out of Bones, II. 66. Takes his will of Bathilda, II. 69-78. Sends Ornaments to Nithad and his Queen, II. 79. Visited by Egil his brother, II. 87-127. Wit-

nesses Egil's Feats, II. 143-69. Walks in the Woods by night, II. 177-201. Summons Elfwhite by Runes and hears her Farewell, H. 193-200. Adventure with Witches in his Youth recalled, II. 186-90. Weds Bathilda, II. 205-6. Sends certain Secret Things South by Kormac the Trader, II. 208, &c. Instructs Egil in Art of Flying, II. 210-11. Makes Flying Gear with Egil's help and escapes, II. 207-25. After reproaching K. Nithad and the Queen, II. 214-20. Flies to Denmark, II. 265-8. Finds what Kormac had carried there safe, II. 265-7. Relates meeting with a strange Jewish Wanderer, II. 268-9. Hears of Witga's Birth (his son by Bathilda), II. 271.
 Had named his second son Witga, II. 75, 270. Receives Peace from Otwin, Nithad's eldest son, II. 272-3. Receives Bathi'da from him, II. 272. Takes his Wife and Son to Seeland (now in S. Sweden), II. 273. Walks with Witga in the Wood near Sisebek, II. 277-9. Is greeted by Nornaguest (as Widsith), II. 280. Listens to Tales of Hengest and of Maximus, II. 281 to VIII. 468. Has seen and despises British Pearls, III. 36. Recognises Hengest's Helm and Shield as his handiwork, III. 67-8. Speaks of his Plants (Laurel, Setwall), VIII. 227-8. Offers Nornaguest Wine, VIII. 383. Asks for News of Hengest, VIII. 345. Seen in Britain by Sir Rolf, VIII. VIII. 468-75. Rolf begins to tell of him, VIII. 468. Song of the Smithy, VIII. 468-75. Ballad of Vallevan, VIII. 473-5. Wayland's Smithy, VIII. 470-4. Curse on him mentioned, VIII. 472. Death of Bathilda mentioned, VIII. 473.

WEAR RIVER, In Co. Durham, III. 168.

WEB O' JAVELINS. Song of, III. 80-90.

WEIRD (Wyrd) = Northern Spirit of Fate. III. 81; V. 350.

WELAND'S HERRAD. In S. Sweden, a district named after Wayland, II. 271.

WELL OF MEMORY in Mimer's Grove, Helheim (guarded by Mimer the Old), I. 121.

WERLEHALL=Wayland's House on Smith's Holm. II. 31, 60, 129, 150; VIII. 473.

WESER = Wisara River in N. Germany, I. 267.

WESTERN ISLES, II. 82; III. 276, 360; VII. 289. Blessed Isles west of the Sun, III. 288. — Lords, III. 117. — Marches, II. 315; III. 47; VIII. 442. — Oaf, VII. 43.

WEST KIRKPATRICK, V. 237. See Velunia.

WESTMORIA, V. 51. — (Westmoreland) III. 333.

WESTPHALIA (Germany), III. 393. Westphalian March, II. 369.

WHEEL OF FIRE (Beltane), IV. 88-93. Wheels of the Sun and Moon, IV. 199-200, 216-7.

WHEELED BATTLE-TOWERS. VI. 118-26.

WHITE HORSE (of the Saxons). II. 118; III. 45, 55; VI. 70, 130; VIII. 244, 360, 363, 368, 371, 414, 444, 475. — Wood (Kent), VIII. 360. Saxons and Anglians called — VIII. 345. — (s) of the Sun, VIII. 475.

WHITLEY CASTLE=Alionis? In Northumberland (Cumberland Border). V. 234.

WICKINGS (The). VI. 73. See Vikings.

WIDOLF-OF-THE-BAR. Giant son of Nordian (Viking's 2nd son). Brother of Asprian; serving K. Rother, II. 256-7.

WIDOW (The) at the Pitakia, Constantinople. VII. 89-91. See Rhoda.

WIDSITH (The Far Wanderer). I. 64; II. 280; III. 49, 91, 117. And see Nornaguest, Wanderer.

WIGS worn by Imperial Guardsmen (Constantinople). VII. 340.

WIKAR. A South Norwegian King; son of Harold, K. of the Agdhir; foster-brother to Starkad, VII. 294-6, 309-10.

WILES OF GUDRUN (The). A lost Song, I. 69.

WIHTGILS=Witgisell II.=Vetgistus. A Saxon Chief, descended from Odin. Son of Witté. Grandfather of Hengest II. and Horsa II. II. 368-9, 373; VI. 50, 51, 175.

WILDEBER. Son of Slagfeder (Finn) and the Swan-maiden Swanwhite, I. 345. As a Cygnet, II. 261.

WILLOWFORD. Near Amboglanna (Hadrian's Wall), V. 234.

WILSENLAND=Part of Old Denmark, Sweden, and N. Coast of Germany, I. 233, 236. Wilsenmen, I. 6. Wilsings, II. 84.

WINATHAR. Son of Edwulf; a young Greuthing (Ostrogothic) Chieftain, VII. 174.

WINCHESTER = Venta Belgarum. In S. Britain, II. 301.5. 311, 323, 333; III. 21.2. Husting ("Parliament") held at, VIII. 416.

WINDLAND=Coast of N. Germany. Sometimes included in Wilsenland, I. 6, 233.

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WINSHIELDS. Hill in Northumberland, over which climbs Hadrian's Wall, V. 229.

WIPPED (EARL). Saxon Chieftain, II. 388; III. 56, 68; VIII. 361.

WISIN (VISINNUS). Lord of Blökumanaland (Wallachia), dwelling at Anafial, VII. 293-4.

WITCHES. Angerboda, II. 187; V. 369, 370. Aurboda, II. 187-8; V. 371. Gulveig = Heid (sister of Angerboda), II. 187. Hyndla, V. 371. Hyrrokin, II. 188; V. 371-2. Mala Lith, V. 369. Oelrun(s), V. 369. Sibyls (The Twelve), including Deïphoebe, V. 372. ——s and Kobolds, ancestors of the Huns, V. 369. Witchwives (The Twelve), or Valkyries, III. 81-3, 89-90. See also V. 369, and Scathach.

WITGA = Wittich (Witege, Witigis, Wuthga, Vidga, Vithga, etc.). Son of Wayland and Bathilda (Nithad's daughter), II. 75, 270-2, 273, 277-80.

As a Child hears Tales of Hengest and Maximus, II. 282—VIII. 468.
——'s Steed, I. 141. See also I. 129; II. 313, 354; VIII. 345, 383.

WITGA (WITTICH) OF THE MEAD = Wittigouwe (Witga's half-brother). Son of Wayland and Elfwhite, I. 345. See Iran.

WITGESELL, WITGISELLUS. See Wihtgils, Vetgistus.

WITTE (VETTA). Son of Wichte (Victus), father of Wihtgils II.; a Saxon Chief, VI. 72, 96, 130-1, 173-5.

WODEN = Odin (which see). II. 342; VI. 71.

WOLF. A German soldier in Roman service, VIII. 342.

WOLFDIETRICH (said to be Odin's son). Son (?) of Hughdietrich; ancestor of the Amelungs and Amal Line of Ostrogothic Kings, I. 234.

WOLFRAT OF TENGELINGEN. Rother's man, II. 262.

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WOLSTANBURY CAMP. In Sussex, III. 24.

WOLVES. II. 350, 359-61; VI. 74, &c.; VIII. 233. Odin's Wolf-Hounds, VII. 313. Odin's Wolves, VIII. 223-4, 232. Odin as a Wolf, VIII. 232. The City of the Wolves (Lycopolis, Egypt), VIII. 217, 240. Were-Wolves, VIII. 222-3.

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WOOLA CREEK-Woolwich. VIII. 359, 364.

WOULDHAM. Village in Kent, VIII. 359.

WRATHFUL GLEN (The)=Glen Farg. V. 346, 379.

WREN, Legend of the. II. 131.

WULF THE RED. A Viking (time of K. Olaf, circa A.D. 1000), father of Hasting; ancestor of Sir Rolf of Bradcar, I. 59, 67-8, 71, 73.

WULFILAS (ULFILAS). Leader (possibly?) of Taïfali, a Visigothic Regiment of Horse under Maximus; later second-in-command to Constantius Augustus, VI. 91, 125; VIII. 285.

WYE RIVER (Herefordshire). VIII. 421.

WYRD. See Weird.

YELLOW MUILEARTACH (The). IV. 232. See Scathach.

YGERNE (IGERNA, IGRAINE, EIDYR). Daughter of Amlawd Wledig (Artorius II.); wife (1) of Gorlois, (2) of Uther Pendragon; mother by Gorlois of Cador of Cornwall, by Uther of Arthur, King of Britain III. 115; V. 384 (note 37).

YGGDRASIL=The World Ash-Tree (Northern Mythology). I. 121, 144. Alluded to, VIII. 232.

YGLO LASCON. Duke of Angrian and Westphalian Marches; Vassal of Udwulf Haron (Gjuki), II. 369, 393.

YORK=Eboracum, Eborac, Ebrauc, &c. Principal City of N. Britain (Maxima Caesariensis?). II. 391; III. 105, 136, 158-9, 167, 195; IV. 307, 317, 321, 349, 354, 356, 415; V. 8, 42, 44, 56, 99, 125, 164, 179, 202, 397; VI. 5, 154, 189, 207, 220, 228, 229, 254 (Eborac), 328; VII. 78, 185; VIII. 89, 346 (Ebrauc), 461. Description of, VI. 228-38.

YRYR. A British Lord, father of Llary the Pirate, V. 93.

ZARDUCH. A Syrian Demon, VIII. 388.

ZEALAND = Danish Sealand (S'jaelland). II. 227, 230.

ZEUS. Greek form of Jupiter, Lord of Heaven; son of Kronos (Saturn), III. 283; V. 353, 366, 371, 375, 377; VIII. 193-4, 197-8. Temple of, VII, 36.

ZIMRI. Treacherous Master of Horse to K. Ela of Israel (referred to), II. 269.

ZOAR. Smallest City of the Plain (Palestine), I. 3.

ZONORAS. Chief of the Silentiaries (Senior Corps) of Imperial Palace, Constantinople, VII. 163-4, 238.

ZOSIMUS (not the Historian). Prefect of Epeirus under Valentinian and Valens. See Cod. Theod. VI. (tit. 31), XII. (tit. 10). VI. 228.

INDEX TO ROMAN ARMY.

THE ROMAN ARMY, END OF 4TH CENT. TO 5TH CENT., A.D.

(1) Frontier Army: (a) Old Border Legions (Legiones Limitaneae), nominally still 6,100-6,500 strong; (b) Auxiliary Cohorts of Foot and Mounted Infantry; (c) Regiments of Aux. Horse, i.e., "Wings" (Alae); (d) Local Infantry and Cavalry Detachments, Drafts and Units. (2) Field Army: (a) Palatine (Imp. Guard) Legions (L. Palatini); Comitatensian (L. Comitatenses) = mobile Field Legions; Pseudo-Comitatensian (inferior in numbers and quality to the full L. Com.), the two first were originally formed from drafts (about 1,000 strong) specially selected from the Border Legions; (b) Numeri (Detachments)=Vexillations from Alae. (3) Fleets and Marine Units. (4) Foederati=Levies of Barbarian Tribes (Foot or Horse), under Native Chiefs. See under separate names and cf. Grosse (R.), Röm. Mil. Gesch. (B.) II. and III.; Foord (E.) Last Age of Rom. Brit., pp. 75-8, Marching Song of the Roman Army, V. 101-8.

ACOLYTH (The Chief Follower). Commander of the Varangians (Warings or Phargani) of the Imperial Guard. See Gentiles (Junior).

ACTARIUS, ACTUARIUS, ii = (a) Quartermaster or Military Clerk of Legion, &c., IV. 362; (b) See Galleys (Officers of), Nautis Procurator (Purser, &c.); (c) See Accaton, under Galleys.

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AELIAN COHORT OF MARINES (I. Aelia Classica). At Tunnocelum (Drumburgh?), Hadrian's Wall, V. 231.

AGENTS (Imperial) = Agentes in Rebus (7th School of Imperial Guards). A
Corps of Messengers and Secret Service Spies, nicknamed Oculi
Imperatoris (The Emperor's Eyes). VII. 4; VIII. 24-5, 26-7, 144.
See Mandators, Romulus.

ALA, AE=Auxiliary Cavalry Regiment, under command of a Prefect (often a Legionary Centurion. (a) A. Miliaria, of 10 turmae (troops) of 42 men = 420 men plus 30 officers, III. 177, 204-5, 252; V. 107. (b) A. Quingenaria of 10 turmae of 30 men=300 men plus 30 officers (cf. Cheesman, Auxilia R.A. 26), III. 147, 177, 215; VI. 133, &c.

APPARITOR(S) = Apparitor(es). (a) Body-Guard ("Lictores") of a Leg.
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Legate, Civil or Mil. Prefect, &c., IV. 382-3. See Adjutor (b).

AQUILIFER = Legionary "Eagle" Standard Bearer. Usually Chief Centurion of 1st Coh. of a Legion, V. 119. Diogenes, VI. Leg. Victrix, III. 139. Quintus Lupus, II. Leg. Aug., III. 129; VIII. 370. Sempronius Mutius, II. Leg. Aug., IV. 223, 308.

ARCANI = Corps of Spies (in Britain). III. 167.

ARITHMOI or (I). Band of Byzantine City and Palatine Troops (Tagmata), VIII. 98. See Numeri.

ARMATUS SIMPLARIS. See Simplaris.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT. III. 138-51; VI. 76-7, 81-2, &c.

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——, III. 148; VII. 225; (b) Dolabra, ae=broad single-bladed ——,
VI. 214; VII. 225, 371; VIII. 319; (c) Rhomphaia, Rhomphaea, ae=
Curtlax (Curtal-Axe), the curved-handled, single-bladed, hooked
Waring (Varangian) ——, VII. 142, 236-7. and note 34; (d)
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268. Darts: (a) Plumbata, ae or Martiobarbulos, ae = Weighted
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283; (b) Jacula, ae, Telum, a, Trajula, ae (Light Darts), VI. 67, 103,
142, 213; VIII. 283, &c. Lance (Horseman's Spear)=Lancea, ae,
or Contus, i, III. 148, 170; VI. 85, 403; VII. 123, 257-8, 371;
VIII. 283. Mace(s)=Clava, ae, VII. 256. Partizan(s)=Bipennis
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&c., III. 141, 145, 202; V. 3, 54, 111, 215; VI. 80, 308-10, 401;
VII. 33, 348; (b) Pilum, a, or Spiculum, a (4th century)=Legionary's
Throwing-Pike, III. 141, 146; VI. 103, 106; (c) Verutum, a, or
Vericulum, a=Short Throwing Spear, III. 141; VIII. 280. Sling=
Funda, ae, VI. 67, 91. Balearic ——, VII. 275. Spear, III. 225;
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ARTILLERY: Balistae, ae, or Baliston (Stone-Thrower), III. 149, 207.

Carrobalista, ae, mounted on "carriages" or mule-back, III. 149-50;
VI. 112, 115, 126. Cheirobalista, ae = Hand-Arbalest (cross-bow),
III. 149; VI. 115. Catapulta, ae (Dart-Thrower), III. 149, 207;
VI. 115. Funda, ae=Sling(s), VI. 67, 91. Gyns, i.e., Engines=
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Musculus, i=engines on rollers or wheels supplied with a falx (hook)
and covered by a shed, III. 150. Onager ("Wild Ass")=a kind of
"Tormentum" or missile-thrower by twisted thongs, carried on mules
or mule-cars, III. 149-50; VI. 112, 124. Pluteus, ei=3-wheeled penthouse, III. 150. Scorpio, nes = "Scorpion" for throwing missiles,
III. 149. Siege-Train=Opera et Machinae, III. 143, 149; VI. 112,
115. Testudo=Shield-roof (interlocked shields), VI. 311. Vinea, ae=
wattled shed(s), III. 150.

ASTURIANS (Alae I. Hispanorum Asturum, II. and III.? Asturum; Coh. I. and II. Asturum). N. Spanish Auxiliary Regiments of Horse and Foot stationed on Hadrian's Wall, Britain. Ala I. at Condercum (Benwell) Ala II. at Borcovicus (Housesteads), Coh. I. and II. at Aesica (Great Chesters). Ala III. mentioned, IV. 243, note. III. 135. 153.4, 170.1, 173, 177, 204.5, 222, 258; IV. 166, 222, 226, 229;

V. 4, 112-6, 130-1, 142, 150-3, 207, 213; VI. 131-2, 172, 176, 234, 363; VII. 212; VIII. 266, 305, 315.

AUGUSTAN. See under Legions.

BAGGAGE-TRAIN=Impedimenta (pl.), Sarcinae (pl.), III. 150, 169; VI. 21, 54. Scottish Waggon-men, VI. 143-5.

- BAND(S)=Banda, ae: (a) Corps or Regiments (Schools) of the Scholarian Guards, VII. 214-5, 233, 239, &c.; (b) Divisions of other Imp. Guard Regiments, VII. 225, 232; (c) Term for any Ala of 10 Turmae (Troops), VI. 90, note 39; (d) Symphoniaci ("Orchestra"), III. 144; VI. 82; VII. 230.
- BATAVIANS. A: Coh. I. Batavorum = Belgian Aux. Foot Regiment, at Procolitia (Carrawburgh), Hadrian's Wall, III. 204; V. 136. B: Belgian Auxiliaries, probably from Ala Batavorum (Lower Germany).

 (a) I. Batav. Mil. (Dacia) and Coh. I. II. III. Batavorum Mil. (Pannonia and Dacia), brought by Count Theodosius, III. 135; VI. 94. C: —— at Hadrianople, VI. 215.
- BENEFICIARY (Beneficarius, ii). Selected privileged soldiers attached to an Officer or Administrative Office, V. 238.
- BRITANNICIAN COHORTS PALATINE (Victores Juniores Britanniciarii).

 Probably a Detachment from the Palatine Aux. Legion Victores; attached to Ct. of Britain's command, VI. 82.
- BUCCINA(AE)=Busine(s)=Great Military Horn(s). III. 136, 144, 147, 201; V. 128-9; VI. 81, 307, 404; VIII. 342, &c. Call (see Classicum). Buccinator(es)=Horn-Blowers, V. 119, 128; VI. 127, 307; VIII. 12, 110, 112.
- BUCENOBANTS (Bucinobantes, Amm. Marcell. XXIX. 4 [7]), i.e., Dwellers in the Beech-Woods; a Saxo-Frankish or Alemannic Tribe from near Mainz, formed into two "regiments"; one stationed in Eastern Empire (Aux. Palatina), cf. Seeck, Not. Or. VI. 17, 58, and Böcking, I. 22, 23, 203. One sent into Britain, A.D. 369-71, III. 147.

BUGLERS. III. 226, &c. See Liticens.

CAMP-FOLLOWERS. See Lixae.

 $\begin{array}{lll} {\rm CAMPIDOCTOR(S)} & (Campidoctor[es]) = {\rm Drill\text{-}Masters.} & & {\rm III.} & 142 \,; & {\rm VI.} & 309 \,; \\ {\rm VII.} & 261. & {\rm See} & {\it Crispus.} & & & \\ \end{array}$

CAMPIGENES (Campigent) = Serre-Files (File-Leaders). Specially trained to keep discipline, III. 142, 227; V. 212; VIII. 340 (note). See Rufo.

CAPTAIN OF THE WALL (Hadrian's). III. 212; IV. 226.

CASTELLARS (Castellani, Castellares, Castellori or Castriani) = Byzantium Palace Wall-Guards. VII. 125, 341.

CATAFRACTORIES. A: Equites Catafractariorum = Cuirassiers, from Morbio (Binchester? near Bishop Auckland), under D. of Britain, VI. 84-5. B: Eq. Catafractorii Juniores, under Ct. of Britain, VI. 85.

CATEPAN (Capetan) = Captain. Title used in Byzantium, VII. 188 (and note), 235, 239. See Drungarius.

CATERVA. A: Turma Magna (Great Troop of two Drungoi, i.e., Companies). B: Any Troop or Company, VI. 90, note 39.

CENTENAR (Centenarius, ii) = Centurion (usual title at end of 4th and in 5th Cent.). VII. 324:5, 337.

CENTURIES (Centuria, ae)=The 10 Companies of about 80 men each in a Legionary or Aux. Cohort, III. 235, 253; VI. 3, 59-61, &c. For special Centuries see under Legions.

CENTURION (Centurio, Centurionus, pl. Centuriones). Officer(s) commanding the Centuries and Maniples of a Legion or Aux. Cohort of Foot; ranking below Tribunes above "Principals" (for various grades see Aquilifer, Hastatus, Primipilus, Princeps), III. 142, 144, 147, 213-4; V. 120, 140; VI. 3, 7, 15, 21, 349, 382; VII. 211, 325; VIII. 323-4, &c. Chief Centurion (Primipilus or Aquilifer), III. 129, 139; V. 140, 243, &c. — raised to command of fortress, VI. 7, cf. Decurion. Also for Centurions and Centenars serving in the Cavalry and Horse-Guards see IV. 377, and under Lucian, Julius. (cf. Grosse, Röm. Militärgesch, 118).

CLARION = Clarionem, es (Med. Latin). Clear shrill narrow-tubed mil. trumpet(s), V. 98, 149; VI. 75, 81, 307, &c.

"CLASSICUM" (The). Special Buccina-Call to Arms, to a Tribunal or to announce Military Executions, &c., III. 218; V. 128; VI. 20; VIII. 342.

CLIBANARII (Cuirassiers of the Guard). See Scholarians (IV. Scola).

COHORT (Cohors, pl. Cohortes). A: Sub-division (foot) of a Full Legion (containing 10 Coh. of 10 Centuries of 80 men, at least, nominally, cf. III. 151, 253; VI. 89, 103, 115, &c.). Some Leg. Cohorts had a proportion of cavalry attached (Coh. Leg. Equestris), rare, cf. IV. 226; VI. 143, and Grosse, Röm. Mil. Gesch. 44-5. B: Aux. Foot "Regiment" (Coh. Miliaria of 10 Centuries, Coh. Quingenaria of 6 Centuries), commanded by a Tribune or Praepositus, often a Leg. Centurion, III. 204; V. 107, 185-6, 236, 239 (note). C: Aux. Foot and Horse "Regiment" (Coh. Mil. Equitata), V. 214, 239; VI. 8, 308. D: Cohort of Horse (Coh. Equitata), usually Mounted Infantry not so skilled as the equites alares (troopers of an Ala), III. 241; VI. 143, and cf. Cheesman, Aux. R.A. 29. E: Naval Cohorts (I. Aelia Classica), V. 231. F: Police Cohort, see Vigilants (Vigiles). For "Regular" Cohorts, not part of any Legion, but not Auxiliaries (cf. Grosse, p. 43), see III. 22; VI. 288 (note 54 should read "Auxiliary or 'Regular' Cohort.")

CONTUBERNALES = The Ten Room-Mates (Concorporales) in a Papilio, VII. 323, 325. CONTUBERNIUM=Barrack-Room, VII. 323, note 1.

See Maniple. Also called Papilio, i.e., Pavilion (tent).

CORNET. See Cornicularius(a).

CORNICEN(S), i.e., Cornicen, inis=Horn-Blower(s), III. 144; VI. 127.

CORNICULARIUS (I I)=Cornet(s). (a) Adjutant (Optio) to a mil. officer, having a signalling-horn. (b) On Civil Staff=Chief Clerk to Court of Justice; also Secretary. Cf. Cod. Theodos. (VII. 4 [12]). IV. 384, 389, 415; VII. 238. See Demetrius, Gen. Index.

CORNOVIANS (I. Coh. Cornovionum or Cornavii) at Pons Aelii (Newcastle), Hadrian's Wall. Raised from Tribe of Cornovii in Cheshire (near Deva, i.e., Chester), or possibly Gallo-Bretons from "Cornouailles" in Brittany, rather than from Cornwall direct, V. 152; VI. 170.

CORNU, UA=Horn(s). V. 149, 215; VI. 75, 81; VII. 230, 318; VIII. 269,

371, &c.

CRISPIAN HORSE (Eq. Crispianorum) at Dano (Doncaster), VI. 91.

CUBICULARIUS (I I) = Chamberlain(s) forming a semi-military Palace Corps at Constantinople, being (a) The Eunuchs of the Palace Guard, (b) The Spathars (Swordsmen), which see. At Constantinople, VII. 256-7, 341, 348, 364-5, &c. At Treves (Eunuchs of Guard), VII. 217, 315, 395. See under Spathars. Also cf. Alloc, Eutropius, Mardonius (Lord High Chamberlains).

CUIRASSIERS, (a) of Count of Britain's Guard, VI. 85. See Catafractories;

(b) see under Scholarians (Scola IV., Clibanarii).

CUNEUS=A Wedge Detachment or Corps of Horse or Foot, V. 107, 182, 191. CURATOR(S)=Curator, es. (a) Temporary Head or Second-in-Command of an Aux. Ala, Cohort, &c., V. 152, 186; (b) City Superintendents (replacing Aediles), IV. 339; VII. 66. Cf. Primicerius, Vicar.

DACIAN COHORT (Cohors Miliaria (Equitata?), I. Aelia Dacorum), at Amboglanna (Birdoswald), Hadrian's Wall, III. 204; V. 234-52;

VI. 136. — Troops, VIII. 258.

DECANUS(I) or DEXARCH=Romano-Byzantine N.C.O. ("Sergeant"), Caput Contubernii, i.e., Head of a Papilio or Contubernium (Barrack-Room) for 10 (or 8) men, VII. 323, 333. In Civil Use: Chief —— (of

Hippodrome), VII. 405; VIII. 57.

DECURION(S), i.e. Decurio, nes, Decurionus, i (also called Senator(s) in Eastern Empire) = (a) Officer(s) commanding the Turmae (formerly Decuriae) of an Ala (Troops of a Cavalry Regiment), III. 215, 226; IV. 79; V. 214-5, 226, 228, 239, 274. Chief ——, III. 225-6; V. 245 (sometimes styled Centurion, cf. Julius, Lucian); (b) A member of Municipal Senate, cf. Calpurnius, III. 345.

DEPORTATORS (Deportatii or Depotati) = Ambulance Corps, V. 158-9. and note.

DOMESTIC (Title of). (a) Chief Domestic (called also Proto-Spathar, i.e., First Swordsman, but later the two were distinct) = Count of the Domestics, i.e., of the — Horse (The Schools) VII. 214; see Stilicho. (b) Count of — Foot, VII. 209, 256; see Andaeus. — of Scholarians=Adjutor of Master of Offices, and also Lieutenant of Count of — Horse, VII. 208-9; VIII. 80: see Bacurius. (c) Loosely used for any Imperial Guardsman, Class I. (Western Empire), VI. 401-3, &c.

DOMESTICS (Domesticus, i) = The Seven Classes of Imperial Guards (Eastern Empire), i.e., (1) The Seven Schools, including Candidates and Protectors (Mounted Troops, except possibly the Junior Gentiles, perhaps composed of Phargani, i.e., Warings); (2) Excubitores; (3) Numeri (Arithmoi)=Palatine Police; (4) Hicanati; (5) Numerori=Gate-Keepers and Prison Warders; (6) Optimi or Optimati="Army Service Corps" and Infantry Reserve; (7) Castellori = Castellars (Wall-Patrol). VI. 401-3; VII. 189, 194, 227 (note, 232, &c.), and see under the Names. Also cf. Cubicularii, Spathars. Silentiaries.

DRACONNAR (Draco or Draconnarius, ii)="Dragon" Standard-Bearer of a Cohort, Detachment, or Cavalry Vexillation, III. 140; VI. 104; VII.

238, &c.

DRAGON(S) = Standard(s) of a Cohort, &c., III. 140, 146; IV. 222; VI. 81,

103-4, 127, 210; VII. 98, &c.

DRUM(S), i.e., Kettle-Drum(s) = Tympanum, a, aeneus, a (bronze), used by Moorish Cavalry (other drums apparently were unknown or unused in the Roman Army), VI. 395.

DRUNGARIUS=Captain (of the Byzantine Palace Watch), VII. 132-3, 334. Drungus, i or oi=Brigade, VI. 90, note 39.

DUCENAR (Ducenarius, ii) lit. Commander of 200, Subordinate Officer in Imp. Guards, Cavalry Troop, ranking above a Centurion, VII. 124, 136, 155, 165, 325, 333-4, 359. See Flavian.

DUPLARIS, ES, or Duplarius, ii=Legionary with double pay and rations, III. 143.

- DUPLICAR(S) = Duplicarius, ii=3rd Officer of a Turma of an Ala (Troop of an Aux. Cavalry Regiment), III. 177, 215, 221, 226, 356; IV. 365; VI. 156, &c. See Marius.
- EASTERN PALATINES = (a) Palace-Guards of Eastern Empire: (1) Domestics, including Scholarians (7 Schools, Candidates, Protectors) and 6 other Classes; (2) Cubicularies (Corps of Chamberlains, chiefly Civil Duties, but armed); (3) Proto-Spathars and Spathars = Imperial Swordsmen; (4) Silentiaries (Gentlemen-at-Arms). 5-7=the "Foreign Legion': i.e., (5) Phargani = Warings or Varangians from whom were (perhaps?) recruited the Junior Gentiles (6th School); (6) Khazars or Chazari; (7) Hetairiae, Senior and Junior, VII. 340 and under Names. (b) Eastern Palatine Legions: See under Legions (Herculians).

EQUERRY (Military), V. 237; VI. 65, 88, 110, 118, 276; VII. 183, 211,

222. Chief Equerry, VIII. 291. See Strators.

- EXCUBITORS (Excubitores). Corps of Byzantium Palace Guards (commanded by a Count), with special Guard duties inside the Palace. Reconstruction of — under Emp. Leo I., A.D. 457-74 (cf. Lydus, De Magis., I. 16 to end), but were in existence as a part of the Praetorian Guard under Nero (Suetonius, Nero 8), VII. 128, 142, 193, 200, 341, &c.
- EXPLORATORES = Corps of Pioneers and Spies, VI. 31; VIII. 171, 175.
- FABRI, FABRICENSES = Corps of Smiths and Mechanicians, Carpenters, &c., (a) usually attached to each Legion, under command of a Prefect or Optio, III. 142-3; (Sixth Legion's ---), V. 123. (b) Also Corps

of — at various Military Weapon-Factories (Fabrica) in Cities of the Empire. Cf. Grosse, Röm. Mil. Gesch. 100-102. Master-Mechanician (Cerbonius) at Byzantium Hippodrome, VIII. 103. Private Civil Factories, VII. 65, 92.

FASCES (pl. of fascis) = Bundles of rods (elm or birch twigs) bound round an axe (securis, a), carried by Lictors (wh. see), IV. 331, 382; VII. 256; VIII. 409. Also cf. Arms d. (Securis): Virga.

FLEET(S)=Classis, es. (1) Cl. Britannica: Headquarters at Gesoriacem (Boulogne and perhaps a station at Portus Itius or Ictius, i.e., Wissant) ("Ictian Bay"), III. 183; VI. 341. Sub-divisions in 4th Century (?) (a) Squadrons at Saxon Shore Stations, III. 257; VI. 263-4; VIII. 362-4, 372; (b) "Bodotrian" (Firth of Forth), V. 253-6, 259; VI. 23-31, 80; (c) "Clotan" (Clyde), III. 251-2; VI. 17; (d) Southern Fleet: Headquarters at Llongborth (perhaps Portsmouth), VI. 42, 256. (2) Byzantine: at Constantinople, possibly a station in Illyria? VII. 258; VIII. 260, 276, 294. (3) Misenensian (Cl. Misenensis or Misenatum) at Misenum in Campania (Italy), V. 130, 259. (4) Ravenna or Adriatic Fleet (Cl. Ravennae), Italy, VII. 6; VIII. 29, 260, 276, 294. Also see Galley(s).

FOEDERATI. (a) Foreign Troops in Rome's Service, e.g., Hetairiae, at Constantinople, VII. 225. (b) Allied Barbarian Troops, VI. 90, 415.

FORKS (Furca, ae)=The stakes like an inverted V (Λ) to which defaulters were tied up for flogging or other punishment. Formerly (before Decree of Constantine I.) used as a cross. In the 4th to 5th Cent. the Patibulum, a, was more used=two uprights with cross-bar i.e., the Gk. letter P (II) Later=Gallows, III. 203, 208; IV. 398, 402; VIII. 330.

FRISIAN COHORT (First)=I. Frisiavonum, at Vindobala (Rutchester?), V. 213, 242. —— Cuneus (Corps) = Cuneus Frisianum Aballavenses (or ium), including a Detachment of Tuihants (Teutons) at Borcovicus (Housesteads) and Aballava (Papeastle?), V. 182, 191.

FUSTIBULATORS (Fustibulatores) = Slingers, VI. 67, 139.

FUSTUARIUM=Military Capital Punishment resembling "Running the Gantlet," III. 176.

GALLEYS and other Vessels (Naves Longae, &c.). Acaton (Acatos, Acation) or Actuarius, ii=small boat of 2 pair sculls or vessel with 30-50 (one bank) oars, III. 251-2; IV. 35. Bireme (Biremis, es)=Galley with 2 oar-banks (tiers), III. 248, 251-70, &c.; VII. 5, 7, 12, 19-22. Celoces (misprinted Celices)=Celox, or Celes (pl. Celoces), cf. Gk. Keletion= "Race-Horse" despatch-boats (4-12 oars), III. 251. Liburna, ae= two-banked war-galley(s) (after about A.D. 375 to about A.D. 500), a general term for all war-ships, whatever the number of their tiers, III. 256, 258; VI. 24, 263. Quadrireme (Quadriremis, es)=4-banked Galley, VI. 24, 264. Quinquereme (Quinqueremis, es)=5-banked galley with 2 (sometimes 3) masts, III. 251-3. Fully described, III. 257-64, 371-3; IV. 10-35. Trireme (Triremis, es)=3-banked galley, III. 251-3; IV. 20, 34-5, &c. Scapha, ae=small skiff, lugger, III. 251; VI. 286, 293. War-Galley: A.—Officers and Crew of Classiarius, ii=(one of) Crew, i.e., Ship's Company (Sailors, Rowers)

and Marines), III. 252-3; IV. 14. Classicus, i: See Miles Nauticus, i (Marines). Gubernator, es=Helmsman or Steersman, with rank of modern "Commander" or Chief Officer, III. 256, 259, 271; IV. 1, 9-11, 24; VI. 26. Hortator, es (Hortators)=Time-Keepers (lit. Encouragers, exhorters) on a war or trading galley, boatswain's mates, III. 263-8, 349-50, 368-73; IV. 12, 15, 17, 27, 31, 37, 42-3; VII. 7, 13. Miles (pl. Milites), Nauticus, i, or Classicus, i=Marines, III. 253, 258, 260; VI. 24-5; VII. 362. Rowers and —, VII. 258, and see Nauclarii (a Marine Corps). Nauta, ae=sailors, seamen, mariners, III. 253, 258, 272, 365, 371-2; IV. 11, 13, 15-16, 20, 22-3 (Sailors' Chanty, IV. 23-24), 36-37; V. 255; VI. 23-29; VII. 258, 362. Nautis Praepositus=First Lieutenant, Officer or Mate, IV. 15, 16; VI. 294.

— Procurator, es, or Actuarius, ii=Purser or Supercargo, IV. 16; VI. 294. Navarch (Trierarch or Praefectus Navis)=Captain of a War-Galley, III. 258-9, 261, 268, 274, 362, 366, 368-73; IV. 9-37; see Aurelius, Hesperius. Navis cursum (course) Rector, es=Pilots, III. 257; IV. 1, 21; for VI. 26, see Gubernator. Pausarius, ii= Superintendent of Hortators (Time-Keepers), III. 264, 268 (as Portisculus (Chief Boatswain), III. 264; IV. 10, 14, 27-28, 31, 43). Praefectus Classis=Admiral of Fleet, III. 252; V. 231; VI. 23-4, 29. Praepositus Classis or Classi Praepositus=Vice or Rear-Admiral, V. 130. Praetoria Navis = Admiral's Flag-Ship, VI. 24. Proreta, ae = Look-Out Officer (2nd Lieutenant), III. 257, 259-60; IV. 14, 27, &c. See Herenius. Remex Classis, pl. remiges = Rowers, oarsmen (usually galley-slaves, i.e., homines remo publicae triremis affixus, condemned to the "public" oar on a trireme, &c., III. 253, 256, 262-9, 367-73 (—— of trading-galley, III. 348-50); IV. 11-12, 14-17, 27-29, 31-32, 36-37; V. 254-5; VI. 25; VII. 7, 13. For free oarsmen see VII. 258. Socii Navales (sing, Socius Navalis) = The Crew (sailors, free rowers, if any, sometimes galley-slaves), IV. 13, 20, 33, and see Classiarii (Ship's Company).

B.—Parts of a War-Galley. Anchor(s)=Ancora, ae, III. 260; IV. 1, 8, 23-4, 33; VII. 16, &c. Aplaustron, Aplustre, a = curved overhanging part of the galley's stern serving as shelter to steersman, III. Apron (wooden beam above galley's beak for protection 261, 271. against and help in ramming) = Operculum, a; Operimentum, a (Gk. Proembolis), III. 259. Ballast = Saburra, ae, IV. 24. Beak, or Ram =Rostrum, a (Gk. Embolis, ais or Embolon) = Beam(s) with iron spikes and pointed ram's heads, &c., &c., set below prow for ramming, III. 260; IV. 12-13, 21; VI. 25-26. Blocks and Bolts=Reclamus, i, or Trochlea, ae, et Clavus, i, IV. 25. Boarding-Ladder(s)=Scala, ae, IV. 20. Bowline(s)=Funis, es, veli orae annexus? IV. 30. Bows: see Prow. Braces=Opifera, ae, III. 372; IV. 26. Bulwarks=Moenia Navis, III. 348; IV. 9; VI. 25. Bunt-line(s)=Funis, es, Antennae, Cabin. Deck-House, &c. = Cubiculum, a; Diaeta, ae, III. 260-1, 271, 363; IV, 14. Cable(s), Hawsers = Ora, ae, Retinaculum, a (Gk. Epigua or Schoinia agkoureia), Ancorale, ia, Ancorarii funes, (Mooring-Cables), IV. 16, 19, 33, &c. Girding-Cables = Tormentum, a; Hypozomata, IV. 16, 19, see Waling-Cables. Capstan, Windlass=Succala, ae or Ergata, ae IV. 23, 31, 33. Castles, see Forecastle, Turrets. Cathead(s) or Cheek-Plates (strong beams each side

the galley's bows to wh, the anchors were drawn up) = Gena, ai (or Bucca, ae) Navis? Gk. Hepotis, Hepotides, III. 260. Clew-line = Resticula, ae, glomi? IV. 26, 31. Counter, Ship's Side(s) = Latus, latera, III. 262, 365; IV. 48. Deck(s) = Constratum, a, Navis, III. 263, 265, 271, 296, 342, 344; IV. 9, 12, 16. Half-Deck=Pons, pontes Navis (cf. Tacitus, "Agric." II. 6, Naves pontibus stratae) IV. 37. Main-Deck=Constr. or Pons Maximus? VI. 294. Lower Deck (C. Inferior?), III. 272. Upper or Huricane Deck (C. Superior?), III. 260, and see Poop; Prow. Flag(s) = Insigne, ia (Pennant, Ensign), III. 262; Vexillum, a (Standard), III. 261.2. Forecastle, Fo'c'sle = Prior pars Navis, Prora, III. 260; IV. 36, see Prow. Gangway(s) or Tilt(s) = Forus, i, III. 260, 266, 348. Gasket(s) = Funiculus, a, or Resticula, ae, IV. 20. Grappling Iron(s) = Corvus, i; Harpago, nes; Manus ferrea, e, IV. 31. Gunwale=Pluteus Navis? III. 293, 372. Halyards, yards, Ceruchi, IV. 31. Hatches (Castle, Hold, &c.)=pl. Cancelli, Claustra, VI. 26; also Ship's Gate(s) (in side of vessel) = perhaps Ostium, Ostia, Navis? IV. 37. Hawse-Holes, Eyes = Oculus, i, III. 260. Helm, see Rudder. Hold = Caverna, ae, IV, 12, 27. Hull=Alveus, i, III, 183; IV, 9, 47; VI. 26. Keel = Carina, ae, III. 259. Leetch-line(s) = Funis, es, extremorum Linteorum, IV. 31. Lifts=pl. Sublatii? IV. 31. Mast(s)=Malus, i, IV. 13, 17, &c. Fore-mast=Artemon, es, IV. 11-12, 83. Mainmast= Malus or M. maximus, III. 262; VI. 296. Top-mast = M. Maus or M. musimus, III. 202; VI. 296. Top-mast = M. Superior, III. 365; IV. 24. Masthead, Tops=M. Summus, i, IV. 10, 35; VI. 395. Oar(s)=Remus, i, III. 263-5, 269, 348-51, 367; IV. 12-15, 27-8; VI. 26; VII. 3, 13. — of pinewood-pinus, cf. Lucan, III. 531 (naves), "quae mergent aequore pinus" (who dip in the sea pinewood oars), V. 254-5. Large — (sweeps), Gk. Perineoi = Tonsa, ae? III. 263; VI. 295; VII. 13. Oarage = Remigium (also= Oarsmen), IV. 21. — Bank(s) or Tier(s) = Ordo, Ordines remorum, III. 251-2, 263; V. 255. — Blade(s) = Palma, ae, III. 264; V. 255. - Pouches = Pera, ae? or Saccus, i? (see C. Pass Oars). Oarsmen's Banks or Benches=Transtrum, tra, Scamnum, a, III. 265-6, 348-50, 373; IV. 36; V. 254. Poop (raised deck at stern)=Puppis, es, III. 257, 260-1; IV. 13, 21, 25, 34; also Stern, Astern, III. 259; IV. 47, &c. Prow=Prora, ae; Pars prior Navis, i.e., Bows (and raised deck of forecastle), III, 259-60, 364, 368, 371; IV, 47, should be prow not poop. Ram: see Beak. Ratline(s), Tackling = Gradus Scalarum; Scala, ae, VI. 296, see Shrouds (used as Ratlines). Reef(s) = Pars, partes, veli? (cf. Seneca, Ep. 77, 2), IV. 22. Rigging = pl. Armamenta, Rudentes, or Funes (ropes), III. 256; IV. 18. Rope(s) = Funis, es (Gk. Topeia), III. 259; IV. 25; Fine (tiller) — = Restis, es, III. 259. Rowlocks = perhaps Columbarium, ii, III. 293. Rudder(s) or Helm(s), Steering-Oar(s) = Gubernaculum, a, III. 259, 361, 372; IV. 30; V. 320; VI. 25, 293. Sail(s) = Velum, a, Carbasum, a, or Linteum, ea, III. 256, 262, 272; IV. 1, 20, 23; V. 255; VI. 23-4, 26-7; VIII. 243. Fore-sail=Artemon, es, IV. 11-12, 25, 31; VI. 27, 295. Lug-sail=V. Vecturum? (cf. Vectorium, ia, Navigium or Vectrix=Lugger, i.e., Scapha, &c.), III. 252. Mainsail=V. Maximus, III. 372; IV. 15, 22, 26, 32; V. 255. Top-sail (Fore)=Acatium, eia, IV. 26; V. 255.— (Main)=Supparum, a, IV. 15, 22, 30; V. 255. Scuppers = Rivus, i? VI. 26. Sheet(s), Tack(s)? =

Pes, pedes, IV. 22, 26, 30. Shroud(s)=Rudens, Rudentes, IV. 15, 16, 23; VI. 296; see Ratlines. Steering-Wheel=Rota, ae? or Tympanum, a? III. 259. Stern: see Poop. Storm-Mat(s), Awnings=Pellis, es, i.e., hides, e.g., sub pellebis (Gk. Parablemata, Katablema, hypoblema), IV. 9, 19-20. Tack(s) (ropes holding corners of some sails), perhaps Amentum, a; Pediculus, i, Vinculum, a, or Vinctio, nes, IV. 22, 26; see Sheets (ropes holding lower corners of sails). Tackle, Tackling, Gear=pl. Armamenta or Rudentes, IV. 25. Thwarts (see Banks)=Transtrum, tra, IV. 36. Tiller=Clavus, i, or Ansa, ae, gubernaculi, III. 259; VI. 293. Turret(s) or Castle(s)=Turris, es, Navis (moveable structures fore and aft for archers, slingers and look-out men, &c.), III. 260; also see Mast-head (which often had small turret). Waling Cables=Hypozomata, ae, III. 257. — Pieces, Ribs=perhaps Zoster, es, i.e. Belts, also Costa, ae, III. 260; VI. 18. Yards=Antenna, ae, IV. 15, 31-2; VI. 296. Yard-Arm, Head-Yards? (end of Sailyards)=Cornu, a, III. 372; V. 255.

C.—Nautical Expressions. Aft=Puppis, III. 260. Go or get aft!= puppius (versus) ite! III. 260; IV. 11, 21. Anchor (to cast) = Ancoras jacere, ad a. deligare, sto (stare), III. 361; IV. 1, 33-4, 42; V. 254, 259, 456. To lie at or ride at —=in ancoras evehi(tur), IV. 33, 42; V. 231. To weigh or heave —=ab ancora solvi, Naves solvere, tollere or praecedere, III. 252-3; IV. 23-24, 35-36. Astern=
A or In Puppe, IV. 13, 17, &c. Avast! (Stop!) = Desini(te)!? Ne tolli(te)! ? IV. 32. Boom along=perhaps Bombum facere, Bombire or Susurrare (Hum, Buzz), IV. 22, 31. Brail up (from Brachile, a girdle) = Alligare, deligare, ligare, IV. 15, 20, 23, 32. Bring to = Appellare, or Applicare, III. 364. Breakwater = Munitio ac moles lapidum (in mari structa), III. 303. Broadside on=In Obliquum, Transpersus, IV. 15. Cast off (ropes or braces)=Funem or Opiferum facere, III. 353; IV. 26. Cheerly!=Hilare! Laete! III. 372; IV. 33-34. Close-hauled=contentus tractatus, or C. tractus? cf. c. funis (taut rope), III. 371; IV. 15; see Wind (hauled to). Con (to -- a ship) = Regere, Diregere Navem, IV. 15. Course (of ship) = Cursus, III. 259; IV. 19, &c. Dock = Navale, ia or Gen. pl. Navaliorum (Dry Dock = Siccum), V. 231. Draw (To) on or near; Drive (before wind) = Appellare (with acc. or abl. or pass. with nom.), III. 257, 301, 355, 371; IV. 1, 17; V. 299. Drift (To) = Aestu deferri, III. 367; IV. 15. Drop down with tide, come on the tide = Aestum occupare, III. 254; IV. 34. Frap (To), i.e., Undergird = Cingere? IV. 16. Give way! = Cursum date!? Remis propellite!? IV. 11, 27-8, 31-2, 34. Go About (To), or "Bout Ship!" = Circumire, Circuere, Navem circumverte! III. 361, 372; IV. 14, 21. Go Astern, Hard Astern! = Redeo, Revertor, IV. 17. Hard down, --- over (helm) = Addentum tenere, tene? III. 372; IV. 14-15. Haul, Hale = Traho, deduco, subduco, IV. 22, 26, 30-1; V. 255; VI. 27. Heave Ho!=Attolle! III. 372. Heave and Hoise = Attollite et Tollite? IV. 23, 25. Hoise, Hoist (Hale up) = Tollo (tollere) Sublevo, III. 353; IV. 15, 22, 25, 35, &c. Keep her so!= Cursum tenere (C. tené!), IV. 15, 28-30, 33. Larboard, i.e., port (on left hand)= Laeva, Ad laevam, Sinistra, &c., IV. 10, 14. Lee, leeward= Avento aversus, III. 260, 272; IV. 11, 15-16; VI. 27. Leeway = Navis fluitans, N. delata: see Drift, III. 260, 366; IV.

15, 31. Let go! Slack away! (Sheet, &c.) = Pedes, funes, opiferae proferre! III. 372: IV. 30. Look Lively!=Cito! Per pedem! Propere propera! IV. 30. Luff (keep a vessel close to wind) = "Sinus (velorum) in ventum obliquare, cf. Virgil, Aen. V. 16, or Navem ad ventum vertare? IV. 15, 30. Luff and Lee (see Windward, Leeward), VI. 28. Pass Oars! or Out Oars!=Remos transero! Remergo! i.e., pass through the Port-holes or Oar-ports (Columbarium, ii) and leathern oar-pouches (Pera, ae? Saccus, i?) Gk. Askomata, IV. 11, 27, 31. Pay Cheap (a cable or rope) = perhaps Procliviter or Expedite emittere, relaxare or remittere, i.e., Slack well away, IV. 33. Pier, Mole = Moles, es, VIII. 210; perhaps Pons (landing-bridge), VII. 23. Port, Harbour or Haven = Portus, us, III. 183, 248, 251, 361; IV. 8, 21, 33, 35, 46; V. 259, 281, 292.3; VI. 30.1, 80, 262, 291; VII. 3, 7, 15.16, 18; VIII. 162, 181, 209. Port (To) Helm, &c.=Ad sinistram tenere, IV. 10; V. 255. Put to sea=Educere, Solvere, V. 231, 254, &c. Quay=Crepido, dines, or Margo, margines, III. 183, 302, 341; IV. 35; VI. 262, 282, 291, 293; VII. 15-16, 22-3; VIII. 209, 371. Reef (To) = Partem vela stringere? Contrahere or subducere vela? III. 371; IV. 15, 22. Ride (To) the sea = Navigare, IV. 18, 20, 35, and see Anchor. Row (To) = Remigere, Remos ducere (pull oars), III. 262-5, 371; IV. 8, 34; V. 254-5; VII. 13. To bend to, ply the VIII. 180-1, 260, 362-4, &c. Bend on or spread — = Deducere Vela, VI. 23. Full — = Velis passis, III. 256; IV. 22; V. 255; Hoise or Hoist ——= Vela dare, pandere, III. 183, 353; 4. Haul down or lower ——= V. legere, subducere, sub-VI. 26. IV. 25, 34. nectere, IV. 15, 20, 26, 30-1; VI. 24. Make sail, i.e., instead of rowing = V. facere, III. 265; IV. 29. Shorten ——= Contrahere Vela, IV. 1. Stow or Furl — = V. reponere? Contrahere? III. 361; IV. 15, 20. Strike (Lower) — = V. subducere, demittere, IV. 31; VI. 27. Trim — V. contentis funibus; Pandere or Vertare, IV. 29; VI. 26. Sheer off = Discedere, Se amoliri, IV. 15; VI. 27. Ship (or Boat) Oars, i.e., bring them in-board = Remos navem imponere? Remeare? III. 265, 372; IV. 32, 34. Shipwreck(s) = Naufragium, ii, III. 361, 367; IV. 143-5; V. 323; VI. 18, 28, &c. Slack, Slacken, Loose (To) = Remittere, Relaxare, IV. 31, 33. Stand by = Adsistare; Stare; Praesto esse! IV. 11, 17. Starboard (on right hand) = Dextrum latus navis? III. 373; IV. 10-11, 15; VI. 25, &c. To — Helm = Ad dextram tenere, IV. 11, and see Tack. Steer (To) = Gubernare, Regere, III. 259, 301; IV. 9-11, 26; VI. 26, 295, &c. --- a straight course = Cursam or Rectam tenere, IV. 11. Swift (To), i.e., bind round=Circumligo, Obligo, IV. 16. Tack (To) or beat up against wind = Mutare Velificationem; Obliqua transfere vela; Reciprocare (cf. Virgil, Aen., V. 830, "pariter que sinistros nunc dextros solvere sinus," i.e., and with one accord they tacked first to starboard and then to larboard, IV. 14-15, 21. On Starboard Tack = Obliquare laevos pede carbasa (sails), cf. Lucan (Pharsalia, V. 428), III. 373; IV. 21. Unfurl sail to wind = ventis intendere vela; also Dare, Deducere,

Explicare, Facere, Pandere, Solvere vela, V. 255, and see Sail (To). Unmoor (To)=Navem solvere, V. 255. Veer (To), i.e., fall off, go more large (from the wind) or loose (a rope, &c.) = Vertare; Se Vertare; Obliquare, IV. 15, 22, 30. To — out (rope, sheet, &c.) = Laxare funem? or Pedem facere, IV. 33, &c. Way (Ship's) = Impetus, VI. 25. Wind=Ventus, i, III. 256, 300-1, 367, 372; IV. 15, 20, 23, 35, &c. — rises, or freshens=V. increbrescit, co-oritur, III. 265, 363; IV. 13. — shifts or veers = circumagere (circumagente se vento), III. 372; IV. 11; VII. 4. --- sinks = cessat, cadet, III. 262; IV. 10. Contrary wind=V. adversus, IV. 19. Fair, favourable—,
=V. secundus, III. 256, 265; VII. 4, &c. Favourable following—
=ac ferens ventus, III. 265. Haul to, Luff to or Near the—= Pedam tollere, Appellare Ventum or Vento, III. 371; IV. 15. Head to — or Head — = Adverso flatu, IV. 11. Light --- = Ventulus, i, III. 256. Scud or run before —= Dare vela ventis, III. 372. Windward (To) = Ad ventum conversus, obversus, IV. 11, 34, &c. Also Breeze = Aura, ae; Flatus, us, III. 253, 256, 262, 363; IV. 22; V. 255, 328, 383; VII. 17, &c. Gale= Ventus, i; Flamen, flamma, IV. 15, 20; V. 317; VI. 18; VII. 3, 7. Squall = Procella, ae, IV. 11, 13, 14, 30; VI. 26. Storm, Bad Weather, &c. = Intemperiae (pl.) or Aurae petulantae, IV. 15, 18; V. 272, 318, 383; VI. 16, 18, 27; VII. 4. Tempest=Tempestas, ates, IV. 32; V. 316-23; VI. 27. Yarely! (smartly) = Impigre! Strenue! IV. 15, 29, V. 316-23; VI. 27. Yarely! (smartly) = Impigre! Strenue! IV. 15, 29, V. 316-32; VI. 316-32; VI 31, 33. Yaw, i.e., to fall away from wind, wobble = Vertere: see Veer (To), IV. 11.

GENTILES (Senior and Junior) = Two Scolae (Schools), i.e., "Bands" or Regiments of the Scholarian Palace-Guards: Gentilium Seniorum = 3rd Scola, recruited from Armenians and other foreigners. Gentilium Juniorum=6th Scola, perhaps recruited chiefly from Goths (Greuthings), Warings (Phargani), &c.? VII. 137 (and note), 196. 233, 359; VIII. 205.

GRAMNONIAN HORSE AND FOOT (Mil. Grannonensium et Coh. Primae Novae Armoricanae) at Gramnona, Armorica (Gaul) = Château Grannon, near Nantes, VI. 344.

GRIFFINS (Griffones) := Nickname of a Troop of the Junior Gentiles (Warings) from their "Gryphon" badge, VIII. 205, 207 and note, 218.

HAMIANS (I. Coh. Hamiorum Sagittariorum) = Syrian Mounted Archers at Magna, ae, i.e., Caervoran, Hadrian's Wall and at Bar Hill, Antonine Wall, VI. 68, and note, 88, 94-5.

HASTAE PURAE = Honorary Spears given as Rewards, VI. 153. For Hasta Longa see under Arms.

HASTATUS (lit. Spear-Bearer) = Grade of Centurionate, VI. 60-1. Hastatus = Posterior or Post-Hastatus = Lowest Grade, VI. 3-4. —— Prior (Top Grade of this Rank), VI. 161.

HERCULIANS. See under Legions.

HERULIANS. See under Legions.

HETAERIAE or HETAIREIA (Senior and Junior Bandae of) = Byzantine Palace Troops (Foreigners and Provincials), VII. 225. Macedonians.

HICANATES (Hicanati) = Fourth Corps of Domestics (which see), Palace Guards but not Scholarians, VII. 194.

HORSEMEN of Imperial Guard (Gratian's Candidates). VI. 363.

HOSPITALS (Military) = Valetudinarium, ii, or Nosocomium, ii, III. 144; V. 36, 160-3, 225; VI. 3, 175-181.

HOUSEHOLD GUARDS. VI. 217, 320. See also under Domestics and Eastern Palatines.

IMAGE-BEARERS (Imaginiferii). Bearing Images of the Emperor, Saints (?) (formerly Gods) on Standards, III. 139. See Sceptre-Bearers (taking their place in the Eastern Empire).

IMMUNES (i.e., free from certain "Fatigue-duties")=Subordinate ("Non-

commissioned") Officers, III. 142.

JACULATORS (Jaculatores) = Dart-Throwers, VI, 67. JOVIANS, JOVINIANS. See under Legions.

KHAZARS, KHAZARI (Chazari) = Byzantine Palace Troops (Khazars or Khazans from Central Asia), VII. 225.

LANCEARII, LIMITANIANS. See under Legions.

LEGIONS. Second Augustans (Legio II. Augusta Pia, Fidelis), stationed at, (1) Caerleon-on-Usk (Isca Silurum), soon after A.D. 43, 47; (2) Richborough (Rutupiae), about A.D. 296-300? till A.D. 410 (?) or later. Badge=the Capricorns (two goats or goats' heads). Originally belonged to the Army of Germania Superior, A.D. 43. Recruited in Gaul (Lyonnaise, Narbonnaise) and Germany, III. 127-8, 150-2, 170, 177, 195; IV. 222.3; V. 164, 168, 226.43, 253; VI. 2.4, 7, 59.61, 66, 103, 112, 115.6, 130, 234.6, 256, 269, 297.8, 309; VIII. 89, 281, 315. Cohorts mentioned: 1st Coh., VI. 63; 3rd Coh., III. 177; 6th Coh., V. 243; 10th Coh. (3rd Cent., VI. 3, 59.61), VI. 63, 103.6, 115.

Third Augustans (Legio III. Augusta) in Numidia (N. Africa), at

Castra Lambaesitana, &c., V. 213.

Second Britons (Leg. II. Britannica, sive Secundam). One of the 32 Comitatensian (Western) Legions of Later Empire, VI. 325. Detachment = Secundanian Juniors (Secundarii Juniores).

Comitatenses (Legiones) = Mobile Field Legions of Later Empire, each about 1,000 strong. There were thirty-two Western C.L. drawn from the old "Border" Legions, V. 50, 106.

Herculians (Legio II. Herculia). A Riparensian Legion, at Tomis? Scythia Minor (*Trosmis in Notitia*, Or. p. 86, Seeck), Böcking's edn., I. cap. 36, pp. 98-9. Also at Axiupoli, Inplatypegiis, S. Minor, VII. 169 and note, 171, 177, 289; VIII. 88, 97, 136. — Horse. VII. 177.

Herulians (Heruli Seniores: Auxilia Palatina sexaginta quinque). German Aux. Guard Regiment in Italy, III. 135; VI. 363.

Jovians: (a) Jovii Seniores; Aux. Pal.=Auxiliary Palatine or Imperial Guard Regiment (so-called "Legion") in Italy (Rome), cf. Notitia Oc., V. 23 (Seeck), III. 135; IV. 399, 401-2; VI. 113. (b) First Jovians (I. Jovia), Riparensian Legion at Novioduno(um)=modern Isakdschi (see Böcking Not., I. 449, note 27), with detachments of 5th Cohort at Accisso and Inplatypegiis (Not. Or. XXXIX.; Seeck, p. 87, XXXVI.; Böcking, p. 99), VII. 177. — Horse, attached to above, VII. 177.

Jovinians (Joviani Seniores; Leg. pal. in Ital.). A Palatine Legion in Rome (Notitia, Oc., V. 2), IV. 79.

Lancearii (Lancers and Pike-men)=a Byzantine Palace Legion including cavalry, VI. 215.

Limitanians (Legiones Limitanei) = The Old Border Legions (II. Augustans, &c.), V. 50, 106.

Mattiarii (Javelin, i.e., Mattio or Martiobarbulos-Throwers) = Byzantine Palace Legions (Senior and Junior), VI. 215.

Fourth Scythians (Leg. IV. Scythica), in Syria, IV. 334 (return to Rome described).

Rhenish Legions: VI. 352. (In Germania Superior: VIII. Augusta. In G. Inferior: XXX. Ulpia Victrix. Perhaps Leg. I. Minervia was still in Lower Germany, cf. Ammianus XVI. 12 (49) for a 1st Leg. (Primanorum Legio at B. of Strasburg, A.D. 357. See Not. Dig. Occ. V. 153; VII. 28, 108.)

Sixth Legion (Legio VI. Victrix). Stationed normally at York (Eboracum) or district; left Germania Inferior to replace Leg. IX. Hispania in Britain in Hadrian's reign, about A.D. 119; recruited from Italian eitizens (cives Italici), Noricians from Norricum, Africans, Gauls and Germans, probably some Romano-Britons, III. 105, 158, 195, 253; IV. 226, 271; V. 39, 50, 123, 162; VI. 15, 66 (read 6th for 2nd), 89, 126, 128, 148, 155, 234-6, 309; VIII. 89, 171, 281, 315. Cohorts mentioned: 1st Coh., VI. 155; 2nd Coh., VI. 15; 8th Coh., VI. 61.

Second Trajans (Leg. II. Trajana), at Assouan (Syene), Lower Egypt, VIII. 216.

Twentieth Legion (Leg. XX. Valeria Victrix), came from Germania Inferior, A.D. 43 to Deva (Chester), till about A.D. 383, perhaps later; under command of Duke of Britain; not mentioned in Notitia, but detachments may have remained in Britain after A.D. 410. Badge the Charging Boar; III. 48, 138-47, 195, 235; IV. 362; V. 50, 121, 204; VI. 88, 123, 161, 210, 438; VIII. 281. Description of, III. 138-44. Recall from Britain, VI. 210. Marching Song of, III. 145-7. 4th Coh. mentioned, VI. 161.

Victorians (Victores Juniores Britanniciani). A Detachment (under Count of Britain) probably drawn from the Gaulish Aux. Palatine Legion Victores, one of the 65 Palatine Auxiliary Legions, III. 135.

LICTOR(S) (Lictor, Lictores) = Public Attendants of the Roman Emperors and Chief Magistrates, Governors, &c., with Police duties, bearing the Fasces (Rods and Axe) and acting as Executioners, IV. 331, 382-3; V. 3, 31, 33, 35; VI. 448; VII. 256; VIII. 137, 144, 409. See Apparitors, Maglabites.

LITICEN, INES=Cavalry Bugler(s), III. 200, 222, 226, 229; IV. 48, 142, 241, 271, 291, 366; V. 98-9, 140; VI. 65-6, 95, &c. See Alban, Quintus Lupus, Ruan, Salmanes.

LITUUS, I=Cavalry Bugle(s), III. 222, 229, 234, 238, 249; IV. 44, 137, 291; V. 140, 149, 223-4, 248; VI. 81, 111, 127; VII. 323, 331, &c.

LIXAE (sing. *Lixa*)=Camp-Followers, Sutlers, V. 122; VI: 111, 113; *cf.* Slave (famulus), VII. 327-8, 330-1.

MACEDONIANS (Senior). A Band of Imperial Hetairiae, VII. 225, 364.

MAGLABITE(S) (Maglabitus, i)=Imperial Mace-Bearers and Apparitors (perhaps acting as Lictors in the Eastern Empire), VII. 256, 365; VIII. 4, 85, 86. Ducenar of Numerian ——s, VIII. 85 (see Cyrus, Numerori).

MARINE(S) = Miles, Milites Classicus, III. 253, 258, 260. Rowers and ——

VII. 258; see Nauclarii.

MASTER(S), i.e., Magister, tri (Strategos): (a) Mag. Militum (Master(s) of Troops) = General(s), VI. 163 (note), 350, 366, 368; VII. 246:50 (Majorian in Illyria, VII. 250; Abundantius in Orient, VII. 249; Promotus, Stilicho, in Thrace, VII. 248). Also (for Gratian): Mallobaudes, in Gaul, VI. 230; (for Maximus), Nannienus, in Gaul, VI. 412; Marinel and Marcellinus, in the Pannonian Campaign, VIII. 274-6; (for Valens), Trajan, Sebastian, at Hadrianople, VI. 212, 216; (for Valentinian II.), Merobaudes, in Italy, VIII. 169-70. (b) Mag. Utruisque Milites (of both Services) = Commander-in-Chief (Nannienus, in Gaul, VI. 412; also VI. 341; VII. 247-8; see Aetius (VI. 163, note), Artorius (VI. 341), Hellebichus, Saturninus, Stilicho. (c) Mag. Equitum = Master of the Horse, V. 52; VI. 212, 216, 221; VII. 249; VIII. 257, 286, 295, 320, &c.; see Andragathius (for Maximus), V. 52; VI. 350, 354; Promotus, Terentius (for Flavius Victor), VIII. 295; Timasius, Valerianus. (d) Mag. Peditum = Master of the Foot, VI. 216, 221, 236, VII. 248; VIII. 257; see Maurice (VI. 82), Promotus, Timasius, Trajan, Sebastian, Victor (for Maximus), VI. 236. (e) Mag. Officiorum = Master of the Offices (Commander-in-Chief of the Palace Troops), also had Civil and Judicial Duties, VII. 186, 202-16, 211 (note on Rufinus), 241, 244, 263, &c.; see Caesarius, Rufinus. Civil Masters: (f) Mag. Supplicationum or Secreticorum = Master of Punishments (in private), VII. 115 (and note), 141, 242; VIII. 70; see Eustathius. (g) Vico-Magister (Vice-Master) = Police-Deputy of City

Curator, VII. 66 (and note). (h) Junior Magisters=Imperial Superintendents of various Offices, VII. 239-40. (i) Master of Ceremonies, VII. 375. (j) —— of Games, VII. 90, 375; VIII. 37, 63, 81, 375. (k) —— of the Imp. Bath, VII. 367-8. For use of the Greek title Strategos (Master of Troops) in mockery, see VII. 38.

MATTIARII. See under Legions.

MAURITANIAN HORSE. (a) Equites Mauri, attached to Imperial (Western) Body-Guard. (b) Mauri Osiomiaci=Moorish Cavalry Ala at Vorganum (Osismes, near Carhais), Gaul, VI. 352-4, 395, 403; VIII. 281, 315, 317, 322. (c) Cuneus Equitum Maurorum Scutariorum = Moorish shield-bearing Cavalry Corps, at Lycopolis (Thebaïs), Egypt, VIII. 220.

MAXILLAR or MAZILIARIUS (lit. Horse-Dentist), VIII. 104. See

Veterinary Surgeons.

MEDICUS, I=Military Surgeons, Physicians, and Leeches, III. 142-4; IV. 243, 244, 246, 248; V. 32, 34, 36, 43, (Description of, 153-7), 161-3, 168, 232-3; VI. 151, 169 (leeches), 175, 181; VII. 405; VIII. 77, 78, 254 (Emperor's Leech); VIII. 370 (Leeches' aid, skill). Also see Anicius Ingenius, Axius (Surgeon-Oculist), Marcellus, Tiberius Claudius (Oculist at Uriconium, i.e., Wroxeter), Ulpius Sporus. Medicus Ordinarius=Surgeon or Physician Ordinary. i.e., of lower rank, V. 154.

MENARCH=Romano-Byzantine Army Officer ("Major"), VII. 238.

MENSOR(S) = Legionary Quarterers (Measurers), III. 142; IV. 38.

METATOR(S) = Legionary Camp-Constructors, III. 142; IV. 38.

MILIARIAN TROOPS = Milites Miliarenses, at Syene (Assouan), Upper

Egypt, VIII. 216.

MUNIFEX (pl. Munifices) = Common Legionary soldier ("Private"), lowest grade, liable for all fatigue-duties, III. 143, 214; IV. 365; V. 210, &c. Also called Manipularis, Miles gregarius, M. inferior, Pedes (foot-soldier), Vir devotus, or devotissimus, i.e., "vowed."

NAUCLARII = Marines, posted at Tomis (or Trosmis?), Scythia Minor, VII. 169, cf. Aelian Cohort, Marines, Tigrensian Barque-men.

NAVARCH. See under Galleys (Officers of).

NUMERICUS, I, NUMERUS, I. (a) Arithmoi, Class III. Domestic Guards (Byzantine Palace), VII. 227 and note, 229, and see Domestics. (b) Numero, Numerus, i=Detachment, about 500-1,000 strong, of Legion or Aux. Regiment (Horse or Foot), V. 50, 106; VI. 308. (c) Numerori, Class V., Domestic Guards, including Numerian Maglabites (Apparitors and Lictors), VIII. 85, 86, 95, 211. See Cyrus, also cf. Arithmoi, Maglabites.

NUMIDIANS=African Troops in service of Maximus, perhaps Equites Stablesiani Africani? under Count of Britain, cf. Sagot, Bretagne

Romaine, 227 (and Not. Dig. Occ. VI. 64); VIII. 315.

OPTIO, pl. OPTIONES (Sub-Centurio, nes) = Subordinates, Lieutenants, Adjutants, &c., of various grades to a Centurion or other Superior Officer, III. 142, 145, 202; V. 113, 138, 213, 226, 336; VI. 3-4, 9,

40, 60, 63, 66, 88, 155, 323, &c.; cf. Quintus Lupus. Optio spei legionis=Senior —— (ad spem ordinis, i.e., in expectation of promotion), III. 202; V. 226; cf. Vivius Marsus. O. Alae, O. Equitum=Lieutenant or Adjutant of Horse, V. 213; cf. Celsus Aprilis.

ORDO, INES=Order(s), i.e., Grade(s) of the Centurionate, probably about 20 "steps" in regular promotion, VI. 3, 61, 63.

PALACE GUARD (of Valens), VI. 217. Palatines of the Guard (of Maximus), V. 50; VI. 307; VII. 223, 227. — Troops, VI. 85. See Domestics. Eastern Palatines.

PALATINES. See above, and under Legions.

PAPILIO=Barrack-Room, originally Tent (Pavilion), VII. 323; see Contubernium.

PAVILION (Papilio), The=Chapel of the Camp, VI. 317.

PENTARCH = Romano-Byzantine N.C.O. ("Lance-Corporal"), VII. 327.

PERELUX (Cluster of Hyacinth Stones pendant from a Golden Torque).

Insignia of Spathar-Candidate of Imp. Guard, VII. 213, 239, 266, 271-2.

PHARGANI (Ferghani). VII. 142, 225, 233-4, 341, 364; VIII. 218, &c. See Varangians.

PRAEPOSITUS (Provost)=(a) — of an Ala, Banda, Cohort, &c. = the Third in Command (cf. — of Candidates, VII. 332), corresponding to the First in Command of a Detachment (Numerus, Cuneus, Milités, Equités, Vexillation, and sometimes of a small Cohort), cf. Cassian's Vexillation, VI. 37. (b) — of the Fleet (P. Classis), i.e., "Vice-Admiral," V. 130; see Artorius Justus. (c) Military Reeve or Warden of a City, Town or Fortress, III. 135, 151-2; IV. 378; VIII. 394, 397; see Eli, Secundus Lupus. (d) Camp-Provost(s), III. 143. (e) — of Veterans, V. 168; see Betto. (f) — attached to a Civil Office: (1) — of Chamberlains (semi-military), VII. 365-6. Chief — of Chamberlains (see Primicerius b), VII. 241, 247, 368; VIII. 37, 205, 207; see Eutropius. (2) — of Logothetes (Byzantine Palace Secretaries), VII. 266-7; also see under Galleys (Nautis —).

PRAETORIUM=Hall or Court of Justice in the *Principia* (Head-Quarters of a Camp or Military Station, originally=General's Tent), IV. 381-3; V. 141; VI. 1; VIII. 323. Prison of —— in Constantinople,

VII. 81, 181. Later also=Civil High Court of Justice.

PRETECT (Praefectus, i) = (a) Commander of a Legion (formerly styled Legatus) corresponding roughly to Major-General in charge of a Division, III. 138-9; V. 396; VI. 61, 82, 204; VII. 171-2; VIII. 86-8, 136, &c. See Artorius Justus, Geraint (Gerontius), Maurice, Pomponius, Quentin (VI. 89, 130). (b) Commander of an Ala (Aux. Cavalry Regiment), i.e., "Colonel," III. 215; IV. 226; V. 113 151, 153; VI. 132, 177; VII. 172; VIII. 87, &c. (c) — Classis (of the Fleet), i.e., "Admiral": see Galley (Officers of) and under Albinus, Arrenius Verecundis. (d) — of a Town or City, VI. 194, 364, 366-8. See Metius Ferox, Serenus, and cf. Praepositus, C. Also under Prefect (Praetorian). Camp ——, i.e., "Quartermaster

General," "Provost-General," III. 203, 214; IV. 38; V. 3, 25, 119, 150; VI. 163, 243; VIII. 338 (Gainas) and see Quintilian. For Sub-Prefects (Provosts) of Camp: (1) See Praepositus (d); (2) — of Speculators, V. 4, 38. See Vindician, Justinian (V. 128; VI. 243, &c.). (g) — of Police (Constantinople), VII. 241. See Antiochinus. (h) Sub — of Ala, III. 215; of Legion, &c., VI. 63, 66, 88, cf. Curator, Primicer, Vicar. For — of Ducal Guard (under Maximus), VI. 236, see Quentin.

- PREFECT (PRAETORIAN) = Chief Magistrate of a District of the Empire or of a Capital City with (under Later Empire) powers of a Lord Chief Justice plus those of a Lord Mayor and Governor-in-Chief: (formerly, under Early Empire, Commander-in-Chief of Imperial Guard), VI. 357; VII. 250-1; VIII. 161, Probus of Valentinian II. of Orient="Prime-Minister" of Eastern Empire, VI. 357; VII. 351, see Cynegius. for Gaul (under Maximus), VI. 417, see Euodius. City Prefect of Constantinople (Praef. Urb. Cons.), VII. 36, 100-1, 105, 280, 284; VIII. 83, 140. See Nebridius, Tatianus.
- PRIMICER (Primicerius, ii)=(a) Second-in-Command of Aux. Ala, Cohort or Banda of the Guard, &c. Could act as Curator, Princeps, Vicar or Proto-Topotoretes (First Lieutenant), i.e., "Lieutenant-Colonel," VII. 263, 331, cf. Curator, V. 152. The title was also given to the Chief Tribune or "Domestic" of the Schools. b (1) Superintendent (of Notaries) attached to Civil Office, VII. 241. b (2) Military Staff, Civil Side, VI. 318. (c) of Chamberlains: see Praepositus (f) and Eutropius.
- PRIMIPILUS, PRIMUS PILUS (Centurio Primi Pili) = Senior Centurion of First Cohort of a Legion, having command of 4 Centuries, usually the Aquilifer ("Eagle"-Bearer), which see, III. 129, 139; VI. 63, &c.
- PRINCEPS (pl. Principes) = (a) Second-in-Command (but under a Curator or other temporary "Chief") of an Auxiliary or Guard Regiment, VII. 331 (note). (b) Centurio Princeps = Centurion acting as "Aide-de-Camp" to a Superior Officer, V. 181. —— Prior = Head Centurion (under Empire) of any Leg. Cohort except the First, VI. 15, 61. See Centurion. (c) In Civil Offices or on Military Staff = Director, Superior, cf. Domaszewski, 97-98, 101; Grosse, Röm, Mil. Gesch., VI. 3; Seeck, Not. 336; and see Primicerius (b.2).
- PRINCIPALS (Principales). Subordinate "commissioned" Officers of Legion or Aux. Cohort, Ala, &c., below the rank of Centurion, Decurion, or Ducenar, but above that of the Immunes, IV. 268; V. 120.
- PRINCIPIA = Camp (or Fortress) Forum and Commanding Officer's Head-Quarters, including the *Praetorium* (Hall of Justice), VI. 1, 7.
- PROTECTOR(ES) = Corps of Centurions (3 grades) of the Imperial Body-Guard (in each School) included therefore in the Domestics, which see; (Western) VI. 402-3; VII. 28 and note. (Eastern), 232 and note.
- PROTO-SPATHAR(S), i.e., Protospatharius, ii, or Protospatharioi = (a) Commander-in-Chief ("Colonel" or "Captain") of the Domestics (Count of the Domestics); (b) Commander of the (c) Corps of First Swordsmen of the Guard (Eastern Palatines, III.), VII. 214, 226, 229; cf. Spathar(s).

- PROXIMUS (Proheximus or Proximus Domesticorum) = Adjutant and Military Secretary, Guard Regiment (5th or 6th in rank after the Tribune), VII. 333.
- QUAESTORIUM = Head-Quarters and Forum of the Camp-Prefect ("Quarter-Master-General"), V. 164, 192.
- QUARTERMASTER. See Actuarius. —— General: see Camp-Prefect (under Prefect).
- QUESTIONERS (Quaestionarius, ii) = Judicial "Torturers" attached to Military Staffs and Civil (Administrative) Offices, V. 262.
- RECRUITS (Tiro, pl. Tirones, Discens, &c.), V. 50, 158, 227, 242-3, 255; VI. 1, 4, 143, 239; VII. 31-2, 214-5, 224, 229-30, 250, 268-9. See Tiro. REGISTRAR(S), on Civil Staff=Commentariensis, es, V. 163.
- RHENISH HORSE=Milites Tungrecanorum from Dubris (Dover) or 1st Ala Tungrorum (from Tongres, Belgium), attached to 1st Tungrian Coh. at Borcovicus; or II. Tungrorum Miliaria Equitata from Petrianae, Hadrian's Wall, III. 362. —— Legions, VI. 352; see under Legions.
- SAVINIAN ALA (A. Sabiniana). Gallic cavalry regiment raised by some Prefect called Sabinianus. At Hunno (Hunnum)=Halton Chesters, on Hadrian's Wall, V. 113, 121, 123; VI. 177.
- SCEPTRE-BEARERS (Sceptephorii). Bearing Staves with Images, VII. 262. See Image-Bearers.
- SCHOLARIANS = The Seven "Schools" of the Imperial Body-Guard (Cavalry) each 500 strong (Western and Eastern Empires), forming Class I. of the Domestics (which see). Seven Schools (Orient) = (1) I. and II. Scutariorii (Shield-Bearers); (2) Gentiles Seniores (Foreigners, mostly Armenians); (3) Scutarii Sagittarii (Mounted Archers with Shields); (4) Clibanarii (Cuirassiers); (5) Armaturae Juniores (Corps of "Roughriders"); (6) Gentiles Juniores = perhaps formed from the Phargani (Warings), which see; (7) Agentes in Rebus (Special Messengers), VII. 98, 131, 137, 193, 208, 214, 232-3, 348 and note, 371. Domestic of —— (2nd in command), VII. 208. Tribune of the Seven ——, VII. 262. For Commander see Domestic Horse (Count of). Also see Agents, Gentiles, Scutariors. For the specially trained Armaturae see Grosse, Röm. Militärgesch., 222.

SCUTARIORS (Scutariorii, Scutarii), i.e., Shield-Bearers=First and Second Regiments (Schools) of the Scholarian Imp. Guard, VI. 89; VII. 27, 123, 169, 177; VIII. 37-8, 269. Scutariorians (at Tomis), VII. 177.

SECRETARY. See Cornicularius.

SECUNDARII JUNIORES = probably a Detachment of Leg. II. Britannica sive secundam under Ct. of Britain's special command, VI. 325.

SESQUIPLICAR (IUS, II), later, sesquiplaris or semissalis. Lowest rank of a "principal" Officer in a Turma (Troop) of an Ala (Cavalry Regiment), paid one and a half a trooper's pay, V. 22.

SHAWM(S), i.e., Calamus, i=Reed musical instrument, V. 99, 149, &c.

SHIELD-BEARERS, VII. 196. See Scutariors.

- SICILIAN TROOPS. Perhaps part of the Cives Italici serving in the 6th Legion in Britain (see Sagot, Bret. Romaine, 185), III. 204. —— in Constantinople, VII. 232.
- SIGNIFER, I=Standard-Bearer(s), (a) of a Cavalry Troop (Turma), V. 242; VII. 238. (b) Of a Century of Legion or Cohort, III. 142; VII. 238 Apparently (a) rank was lower than (b), Cheesman, Aux. R.A. 40-1.
- SIGNUM, A=Cavalry and Infantry Standard, VI. 82. As "ensign," III. 146.
- SIMPLARIS (ARMATUS) = Legionary or Auxiliary Soldier receiving a single ration, but exempt from certain "fatigues," III. 214.
- SLAVE(S)=Famulus, i. Camp-followers and attendants of the Imperial Guardsmen, VII. 327-8, 330-1.
- SMITHS' AND CARPENTERS' CORPS. See Fabii, Fabricenses.
- SPATHAR(S), i.e., Spatharius, ii=Corps of Swordsmen of the Imperial Guard (Constantinople) attached to the Cubicularii (Corps of Imperial Chamberlains), VII. 153, 188-9, 221, 239, &c. Spathar-Candidates: see Candidates. Proto-Spatharius (First Swordsman) = Commander-in-Chief of the Spatharii, VII. 229.
- SPECULATORS (Speculatores) = Corps of Military Police attached to Legionary and Administrative Offices, acting as Messengers, Spies, and Executioners, III. 142; VI. 243; V. 3-4, 38, 129; VIII. 74, 340, 341 note.
- STABLESIANI (Equites Stablesianorum)=Vexillation, i.e., Cavalry Detachment, originally from the Imperial Palace Stables? Stationed at Garriannonensium (Burgh Castle, on R. Yare, Suffolk), VI. 116.
- STANDARDS (Vexillum, a, or Insignis, ia), III. 261-2; IV. 334; VI. 80-2; VII. 237-8, 262, &c. See under Aquilifer, Draconnarius, Dragons, Eagles (Aquilae), Image-Bearers (Imaginiferi), Sceptre-Bearers (Sceptephorii), Signifer, Signum, Vexillum, a. Also Standard-Bearer(s) (Vexillarius, ii), V. 119, cf. "Black Horse" Standard of Asturians, III. 262.
- STATOR(S)=Corps of Military Police, III. 142-3, 218; IV. 335; V. 122, 126, 128-9; VII. 123; VIII. 73, 340 note.
- STIRRUP(S)=Stapha, es, Stapes, perhaps used in the 4th Cent.? V. 158-9, 237 note.
- STRATARCH=Tribune (i.e., "Colonel") of Eastern Empire, VII. 202, 239.
- STRATEGOS, OI=General, Master of Troops. See under Master. For use in mockery, VII. 28.
- STRATOR(S) = Military Equerries, Grooms, V. 26; VII. 226, 329. Also see Equerry.
- SUNICI (I. Coh. Sunucorum). Belgian Aux. Cohort of Foot at Segontium (Caernarvon), IV. 362-3.
- SUOVETAURILIA, SOLITAURILIA (der. from Sus, ovis, taurus) = Sacrifice of pig, sheep and bull accompanying the Lustration (Lustrum, Lustratis, pl. Lustralia), i.e., Purification Ceremony of the Roman Army before taking the Field, VI. 268.
- SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS (Military). See Medicus.
- SUTLERS. See Lixae.
- SWORDSMEN OF THE GUARD. See Spathars.

- SYRIAN ARCHERS, VI. 68. See *Hamians*. —— Riders (Equites Syri) attached to Ct. of Britain's Command, VI. 89.
- TABOR(S)=Tympanum, a, i.e., Timbrel or Tambourine (with bells). V. 99; VI. 81, 384, 421 (misprint on VI. 404 for Tibia (pipe).
- TAIFALI (Equites T.)=Visigothic Cavalry Regiment under Ct. of Britain, VI. 125.
- TAMPANIAN or TAMPIAN HORSE Ala I. Pannoniorum Tampianae). A British Cavalry Detachment of the above Ala stationed at Petronellae (Pannonia) and perhaps at Tomis? in Scythia Minor, VIII. 4, 258.
- TESSERARY (Tesserarius, ii) = Subordinate Officer (Principalis) who took round the orders and pass-word for the day, III. 142; VI. 20; VII. 325.
- TETRARCH = Romano-Byzantine N.C.O. ("Corporal"), VII. 327.
- THRACIANS (Pannonian Troops), IV. 335. —— Cohort (Coh. I. Thracum) at Lavatrae (Bowes?), III. 160, 175. —— Horse (Ala I. Thracum and Coh. II. Equitata Thracum at Gabrosentum (Burgh-on-Sands), Moresby (Cumberland), and Detachments at Channel (?) in Lauderdale and Mumrills (Anton. Wall), III. 135, 172; VI. 37. "Thracians" (Thraces) = Gladiators bearing round bucklers and short swords, V. 192.
- TIBIA, AE (misprinted Tabor) = pipe or fife, VI. 404.
- TIGRENSIAN BARQUE-MEN (Barcariorii Tigrisienses). Naval Corps (Numerus) stationed at Arbeia (Ireby? or Wearmouth), Co. Durham, V. 179.
- TIRO, pl. Tirones, and Discens (Learners)=Recruits, V. 227 and note; VI. 143; VII. 324 and note, 339, 391. See Recruits.
- TOPOTORETE(S) = Lieutenant (Locum-Tenens), VII. 238, 325.
- TRIBUNE(S) (Tribunus, i). Corresponding to Byzantine "Stratarch" or "Turmarch" and roughly to our "Colonel." Military: (a) Legionary Officer(s) under the Prefect ("General"), number uncertain, 6-10? probably commanding the Leg. Cohorts (or else Staff Officers with only nominal command?), III. 127-30, 139, 206, 212; IV. 226, 308, 399; V. 39, 119-20, 140. (b) Commander(s) of an Aux. Cohort of Foot, V. 152, 185-6; or Eq. Coh., V. 240-5. (c) Commander(s), i.e., "Stratarch" of a Banda or School (Regiment) of Scholarians, Candidates and other Imperial Guard Corps. Civil: (d) Civil Official(s), of Notaries, VII. 279. For Chief Tribune (Archon), sometimes called Primicerius (Adjutant), i.e., the "Domestic" of the Schools (Lieutenant to the Count of Domestics), see Domestic (c) and Bacurius.
- TUBA, AE=Long straight Trumpets of Legionaries and Cavalry III. 144, 200, 228, 234; IV. 218-9, 223, 371; V. 98, 110, 140, 149, 248; VI. 15, 24, 75, 81, 127, 307, 386, 395, 404. &c.; VII. 153, 230, 238, 324, 331, 377, 405; VIII. 12, 37, 44, 147, 280, 318, 426, &c. Tubicen, ines = Trumpeter(s), III. 228, 231-2, 234; V. 117, 148-9; VI. 127, &c.; VII. 238.
- TUNGRIANS. (a) Coh. I. Tungrorum Miliaria (Eq.?) = Rhenish Troops, originally from Tongres (Belgica) at Borcovicus (Housesteads), Hadrian's Wall, III. 213-4; V. 185-6, 205, 208, 214; VI. 234. (b)

- Coh. II. Tungrorum miliaria equitata, at Blatum Bulgium (Birrens?), VI. 22. (c) Milites Tungrecanorum, from Dubris (Dover)=Rhenish Horse? under Ct. of Saxon Shore, III. 364; IV. 166. See Rhenish Horse.
- TURMA, AE. (a) Troop(s) of an Ala (Aux. Cavalry Regiment), 10 in number. Officers' Ranks = Decurio, Optio, Duplicarius and Sesquiplicarius. The Decurion of Turma I. = Chief Decurion, cometimes (apparently) styled Centurion or holding a Leg. Centurion's rank, III. 170. (1) Turma in A. Quingenaria = about 30-32 or 35 men, V. 225-6; VI. 90. (2) Turma in A. Miliaria = about 42 men, III. 177, 215, 252-3—(b) Troop of a "School" (Scola) or Guard Regiment, VII. 215 (Julius's Troop)—(c) Later use = a general term for Regiment of Horse (Ala) commanded by a "Tribune" or "Turmarch," III. 148 (cf. Amm. Marcell., XVI. 11(6); XXI. 11(2); XXIV. 3(1).
- TURMARCH = Romano-Byzantine Army Officer, originally "Captain," later "Colonel" of a "Turma," i.e., an Ala, VII. 238.
- TYMPANUM, A. See Drum(s) and Tabor(s).
- VARANGIAN(S)=Waring(s)=Phargani (Barangi, Fargani, Ferghani, Folgers, &c.). Byzantine Palace Guards of Northern, Russian and Tauro-Scythic Race, forming a corps of Hetaireia (Foederati) called Phargani and probably the Junior Gentiles of the 7th School (see Scholarian Guards), I. 82; VII. 135-6, 142, 145, 225-6, 229, 233, 289, 290-308, 318-21, 364; VIII. 155, note on 156, 218, 222, 237-8. Varangians' Battle-Song, VII. 319-21. See Index, Note IV.
- VARDULI (Coh. I. Vardullorum) = Spanish Aux. Foot Regiment, at Bremenium (Riechester), III. 235.
- VETERAN(S)=Veteranus, i, or Milites Veterani, III. 137, 151, 228, 241; V. 159, 160, &c. See below.
- VEXILLARIES. (a) Vexillarius, ii, Legionum=Legionary Veterans serving under a special standard (Vexillum), ΠΙ. 151, 241. (b) —— Standard-Bearer(s), V. 119, and see Standard.
- VEXILLATION (Vexillatio, nes)=(a) Cavalry Detachment, III. 222, 235; V. 50; VII. 174. (b) Corps of Veterans (Vexillaries), III. 151, 241, &c.
- VEXILLUM, pl. Vexilla. (a) Cavalry Standard, VI. 82, 127, 153, 178. (b) Standard of the Veterans, III. 151. (c) Admiral's Flag, III. 261-2. (d) Flag(s) used in signalling; Flag of Truce, IV. 319; VIII. 39, and see Signifer's "ensign" (signum), III. 142.
- VICAR (Vicarius, ii). (a) Second-in-Command, i.e.. Substitute, III. 139; VII. 331. See also Curator, Primicer. (b) Civil Title: Deputy Governor (of a Province, &c.), III. 135; IV. 349; V. 56-7; VI. 272-4, 328, 426, 435. See Civilis, Marinianus.
- VICO-MAGISTER (Vice-Master or Ward Master) = Deputy Officer of the City Curator, connected with the City Watch, VII. 66.
- VIGILANTS (Vigiles, Cohortes Vigilum) = City Police: of Londinium, VI. 261, 269. of Constantinople, VII. 100; VIII. 3.
- VIRGA, AE, or VIRGULA, AE=Elm or birch rods used to inflict Verbera, ae (stripes, lashes) in the scourging of condemned criminals. Under

Martial Law and for High Treason even Roman Citizens (and Officers) were not exempt from Corporal Punishment. The Virgae were carried by Lictors in their Fasces (axe bound up with —) and were also used by Stators or Speculators (Military Police). The Flagellum, a, a triple-thonged loaded whip, was usually reserved for slaves, III. 264, 266, 349; IV. 43, 365; V. 23-4, 29-32, 123, 155, 163, 170, 228; VI. 1, 3, 448; VII. 256; VIII. 72, 433, 465.

VOCONTIORUM ALA (A. Augusta Vocontiorum) from Narbonne Districa (Gaul) at Bremenium (Riechester) and perhaps at Newstead in Scotland, III. 235.

WARINGS. VII. (66), 170, 225, 233, 289, 291, 295, 297-306, 318-21, 364; VIII. 205, 207-8, 222-3, 237-8. See Varangians.

WOLVES or WOLFINGS. Perhaps one of the Troops (Turmae) of Junior Gentiles (Phargani or Warings) so-called from their "crop-tailed wolf" badge, VIII. 207, 208; of. Griffins.

WORDS OF COMMAND (Some).

Taken from the Strategicon of the Emperor Maurice (A.D. 582-602).

A.—INFANTRY.

Silentium! Mandata captate! Nullus turbet ordinam! Servaté! Nemo desit a banda et inimicos sequatur. (Silence! Mark Orders! Keep line! [let none disturb the line]. Attention! Follow the Flag—Keep your ranks! [no one to leave the flag to go after the enemy]).

Largi ad ambos partes! (To — paces [to right and left] extend!), i.e., to open ranks, the two flanks or wings inclining outwards to right

and left.

Jungé! (Close!) To close up the ranks, close from the flanks, &c.

Ad Octo! (Form Eights!)

Exi! ([On the left, right]—Form line!)

Intra! (Form Fours!-or Eights), i.e., double the file.

Acia in Acia! (File within File!), so that the file (rank) would be one of 16 men and the depth 32.

Ad contum, ad scutum, clina—mové! (To the right [LIT. lance or spear], to the left [shield] incline—march!)

Reverté! (As you were! Also Retire!)

Deponé aut dextra aut sinistra! (Deploy [or turn, or wheel?] to the right, or left!), i.e., (1) to change formation, break out of column or close column into line on the same alignment (by wheeling or turning), or (2) to change into battle formation from any march formation from right or left.

Undique servatis! or Servate? Medipartiti ad Diphalangium! (All ranks Attention! LIT. On all sides, Take Care! [18th CENTURY FORM] (Divide! Form two deep!) [double line]), i.e., eight men of the sixteen in a "phalanx" [platoon] remain at the halt, eight half turn, extending to form the second line. When the file is eight or four the order would be:

Prime, state! Secundi, ad diphalangium exite! (Front file(s) halt! or,

at the halt! Second(s), form two deep!) The seconds (the dexarch's "squad") face about, taking up their position at 300 paces. At Reverté (As you were!) they face about and move to their places, dressing when they come to the half. Cf. the modern drill order: "On the left, Divide! Form line of Sections in file [two deep] at — paces. Remainder: Double-March!"

Dirige Frontem! (Form line!)

Transforma! (Change direction, Company [Cohort, Century, Maniple, &c.], right, or left, form! Forward [march]!), i.e., to change the direction of a troop or company if pressed for time without disturbing the battle-front.

Transmuta! (Change position!) The company halts, the front "platoon" remains at the halt but looking towards the right, or left; the dexarchs, making a partial turn to the left, or right, pass between the files followed by their men, then wheel right or left (the front platoon turning right, or left), till the whole company forms front to the enemy at the required angle, when the word Mové (March ! or Forward March!) or Sta! or State (Halt), &c., is given. This refers to an occasion when not pressed for time.

Ad Phulcum (Ad Testudinem?) (Take Shield-Cover! or 'Neath Shield!) Order given before an assault. Front ranks press elbow to elbow, covering bellies and thighs with their shields. Following ranks raise their shields and hold over those in front to protect their chests and heads, sloping shields so as to present an interlocked "shield-roof" or

"shield-wall." Known as the Testudo (Tortoise).

Parate! (Make Ready!) Order immediately before an assault, followed by an officer or N.C.O. shouting "Adjuta!" (Help!) to which all answer, "Deus!" (O God!), cf. the old French cry of Deux aide! The assault begins with the archers (horse and foot) letting fly, and the advance of the skirmishers (dart and javelin throwers, slingers, &c.), and light cavalry from both wings.

B.—CAVALRY.

Silentium! Nemo demittat, nemo antecedat bandum! (Silence! Keep to the Flag-Behind the Flag! [LIT., Let none leave, none go before the

Mové (March!) Order given by voice, by trumpet (tuba) or bugle (lituus), gesture (arm-signals), or by waving a lance-pennon (flammula).

Sta! pl. Staté! (Halt! At the Halt!) By voice, trumpet or bugle, gesture (arm-signals), blow struck on a shield.

Largiter ambula! (Extend, or in open order, march!)

Aequaliter ambula! (In line, march! or, Keep line! align!)

Ad Lates, stringe! (Flanks! Close!)

Junge! (Close! Close Order!)

Percuté! (Let loose! let fly!), i.e., javelins, throwing-spears, darts, arrows, stones from slings, &c.

Cum ordine sequere! (Line will attack!)

Cursor festina! (Gallop!) or Full Gallop!) = order for a charge (Cursores = Light Horsemen; Defensores = Heavy-armed Troopers).

Cedé! (Retire!)

Torna Mina! (About Face, Right-about-Face or Right or Left Wheel (?) Charge!) Order (1) when the cavalry is to take the offensive again after retiring, or (2) when the troop has charged through the enemy and reforms to charge again.

Depone sinistra! dextra! (Left, or right, shoulders!) [perhaps Torna,

tornare = to wheel?]

Transforma! (Troop(s) half-right, or left, form Squadron), or possibly Half-right, or left, wheel!

Transmuta! Squadron or Column [to the right or left] form line,

deploy !

For these various words of command, battle-formations, &c., used in the Roman scenes: III. 145-7, 154, 169-70, 174, 201-3, 213, 218; IV. 44, 229, 315-6, 366; V. 111, 115, 119, 123, 128-9, 139-41, 147, 190, 215; VI. 37; VIII. 322, &c. Cavalry Commands: III. 226-8; IV. 240-1; V. 211-13, 217; VII. 31-2. Infantry Drill: V. 242-3; VI. 1-4; VII. 31-2. Battles: VI. Adv. 36 (65-148), 213-9; VII. 174-7; VIII. 280-7 (301), 297-9.

OTHER MILITARY TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER: -

ACIES, IES. See File, Line, Line of Battle, Rank, Van(guard) Wing.

ADVANCE. Progressus, incursio. To adv. Procedere, progrediri, vadere, III. 146; VI. 67-9, 88, 99, 124, 127. To sound the —, Impetum canere? VI. 127. — Hastae! (Pikes!) Hastas procedite! V. 111.

AMBUSH. Insidiae (pl.), III. 133; VI. 89-90, 146. To fall into —, ins. intrare, III. 133; VIII. 298-9. To lead into —, ins. inducere, VIII. 297. To lie in —, insidior (with dat.), VIII. 298. To station in —, milites in insidiis collocare, IV. 96; VIII. 361, 449-50.

ARMY. Exercitus (general term), III. 134-55; V. 50, 98-148; VI. 1-181, 212-7; VII. 31-3; VIII. 257-87, 323, 337, &c. Agmen, a (army on the march), III. 136-8; V. 98-110; VIII. 260, 273-9. Acies (—drawn up in line of battle)), see Line.

ASSAULT, ATTACK, ONSLAUGHT, &c. Impetus (general), and to attack=
aggredior, impugnare, invadere, &c., III. 146-7, 170-2; VI. 103-5, 213;
VIII. 274, 280. Oppugnatio, oppugnare (on a town or fort), III. 207,
255; IV. 259; VI. 344; VIII. 425-39.

ATTENTION! Stand to Attention! Serva, Servate! or Sta, State! III. 218, 226.

BASE. III. 170; VI. 17, see Mainguard.

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- QUARTER (to ask for), i.e., Mercy: Pro vitam orare ("Spare us!" "Parcé! Parcité!"), IV. 42; V. 101-2. To grant ——: parcere, vitam accipete, in delițio facere, IV. 294, 298; V. 51; VI. 141; VIII. 284.
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 - (2) To engage at close —, or hand to hand: Manus inter se conserve, signa conferre, ad manus accedere, &c., III. 146, 207-8; IV. 297-301; VI. 85-7, 128-9, 213-4; VIII. 269, 281-3, 451-2 454-7.
- RALLY: Revocare in ordines militem (to put disordered troops in order), III. 226; VI. 130. "Rally!"=Reste, restite! or Te collige! Vobis colligite! i.e., Re-form (restituere or se colligere), VI. 106.
- RANK(S): Ordo, ordines. "Keep ranks!"=Ordines serva(te) or observa(te)!

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- REAR of a Marching Army: Novissimum Agmen, III. 169. —— of an army in battle: novissima acies extrema, or rearguard: extremum agmen, III. 150; VI. 79, 90, 92; VIII. 278, &c. To form the rearguard or bring up the rear: agmen claudere or cogere, VI. 69.
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- RE-FORM or Close-up (Ranks, &c.): Aciem, ordines (&c.) restituere, III. 226; VI. 85, 136.

REIN(S): Habena, ae, VII. 328. "Draw rein!"=habenam or habenas (pl.)

premé, premité! VI. 147. To loose reins or bridle: Habenas or

frenam laxas dare, III. 234.

RELIEVE A WATCH (Change Guard, &c.): Excipere; permutare stationem (vices), III. 202; V. 142, 190; VI. 248, 386; VII. 98, 223, 343. Also Alae, Cohortes, &c., in stationem succedere, cf. "The Dacians, in our stead, rode..." VI. 136.

REPRIMAND, TO REPRIMAND: Reprehensio, reprehendere, III. 208; IV. 48, 377-9; V. 39; VI. 412; VII. 229.

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RETREAT: Cedere, refere, recedere, retro-cedere. A retreat: receptus, reditus, regressus. Retire: recipere, se, V. 54; VI. 90, 92, 213; VIII. 282. To give a signal of recall: receptui canere, V. 52, 223; VI. 144, 148; VIII. 284.

ROUND(S). To make the ——: Vigiles circumire, III. 203; V. 142-8; VII. 340, 376. To patrol the Walls, &c.: Circutio vigilivrum; moeniae or moenia (or muri) circumire; cf. "Fall in! Make ready, shoulder arms! Quick march! Walls to patrol! Walls! Walls! Make clear the Walls! Ho! the Imperial Guard! Prepare the Way!"=Intra(te), Para(te)! In humeras hastas (tolle, tollite)! Festina(te) or Pleno gradu [move (&c.)]! Muros or Moenias or Moenia circumiri! Muri! (or Moeniae, moenia) Muri expedi(te)! Heus! Scolari (Candidati, &c.) Praetoriae! Para(te) viam! VII. 376.

SORTIE: Eruptio, excursio, VIII. 430.

SQUAD: Manus, III. 218; VI. 243; VII. 340.

SQUARE: "Phalanx," III. 146.

TAKE CARE! (the old English 17th to 18th century form of "Attention!" derived from the mediaeval German "Acht") = Silentium! perhaps followed by or used instead of Para, Parate! or Mandata Captate! (Pay heed to Commands), cf. "Take care, Recruits! Fall in! Make ready! March!"=Silentium! &c., Tirones! Intrate! Parate! Move or Movete! (usually in singular), VII. 224, and cf. IV. 241. "Take care, the Ala!"=Silentium! Para or Parentur(iste)? Ala—or Parate, Equites! (Troopers)—... To the right about, i.e., right about wheel! Forward! March all in order!... Halt! Keep line!"=Signa converte! (right or left wheel in hastam, in scutum [converte]) Proce(de)! Move(te)! in ordines! Sta(te)! Acies serva(te)!

WATCH: Custodia (special charge) excubiae (pl.) Vigil, Vigilia (in plural, night-watches in particular), V. 110. First Watch=Prima vigilia, VI. 296; VII. 323. Second Watch=Secunda vigilia, III. 155; V. 190. Outer Watch=Excubiae or Vigiles Exteriores? or Exterae? VI. 403. Night-Watch=Vigilia, V. 142-8; VII. 323. Watch-word=Tessera, ae; or Signum, a, III. 143; VI. 96; VII. 325.

WHEEL (To): convertere or circumagere (vico), VIII. 277. "At the word of command they wheeled round again"=rursus vocati convertere vias, VI. 85, 90. To wheel into line=Convertere in aciem or frontem, VI. 97, 100. Right about ——=signa convertere, III. 169, 170; IV. 241.

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I.—THE GREAT PALACE. Additional remarks on the Folding Plan in Vol. VII., including a note on the Cochlea.

The Plan of the Great Palace of Constantine and Theodosius at Constantinople was drafted by Lieut.-Col. C. H. Buck from my instructions after my own rough sketch. It is intended simply to show the possible position of various parts of the Palace mentioned in the narrative, and is based on original study of plans, texts, and authorities. In the main I have followed Paspates' theory, which is upheld by Grosvenor. Paspates was resident in Constantinople and had special facilities granted him to examine the site. He came to the conclusion that the south end of the Augusteum Forum ran from north-east to south-west of the site of Sancta Sophia, between the great Hippodrome and the Palace of Constantine. He says (The Great Palace, p. 134), that with the exception of what he believes to be the foundation of the Church of St. John at the Dippion he found no "Byzantine" remains in the area immediately east of the Hippodrome (where, by the by, Labarte leaves a vacant space unaccounted for, and Professor Bury seems to allow at least some sort of passage, for he writes, "There was no public way between the east side of the Hippodrome and the Palace' (italics mine), see Bury's Gibbon, II. Appendix IX., p. 546. I have not followed Paspates in his conjectures as to the site of the Milion and the Equestrian Statue of Justinian (earlier, that of Theodosius the Great), except in placing this statue south of the Milion. It seems probable from the evidence available that they were both farther north than Paspates places them, as shown on my plan. According to the accounts given by certain mediaeval Russian pilgrims, the Column of Justinian was to the south side of Sancta Sophia, and not a very great distance from the south door. The Hippodrome was within an arrowshot of this column. The Milion is not mentioned by them and perhaps no longer existed, but the great column would have been visible from the southern porch of S. Sophia towering above the porch of the Milion (cf. Itinéraires Russes en Orient, trad. par B. de Khitrowo, Genève, 1889: Pelerinage du Diacre Zosime, A.D. 1419-1421, p. 202). I have shown the Augusteum extending to the north of the Hippodrome where the Mesé (Middle), the principal street, enters it and gives its name to this part of the Forum. I agree with Paspates as to the probable position of the Baths of Xeuxippos in placing them not on the north side of the Hippodrome, adjoining or close to the Kathisma (Labarte, Ebersolt, Bury), but on the south-east side of the Augusteum in the direction of the Skyla Gate of the Palace. D. F. Bieliaev is of opinion that the main lines of Labarte's reconstruction of the Palace may be safely followed, though he severely criticises many details. Ebersolt's reconstruction differs from all his predecessors' attempts; his Augusteum is rather small and his Milion is certainly placed too far to the north-west. He has based his theory on the supposed resemblance of the Great Palace of Constantine to that of Diocletian at Spalatro, and to the Palace at Mschatta. His ingenious plan, as Professor Bury has pointed out, is too symmetrical to agree with the uneven lie of the land (sloping south-eastwards to the sea) and with the fact that the Palace was built at various periods; but I follow Ebersolt and Paspates in showing two churches of St. Stephen, one in the Daphne and one in the Kathisma of the Great Hippodrome. Great confusion has ensued from con-

sidering these two churches as one building. The Cochlea (private winding stairway and passage) seems to have passed from one to the other, probably by an underground passage with winding stairs at either end, i.e., passing from the Church of St. Stephen-in-Daphne down below the southern portion of the Augusteum (the Marble Walk) coming by a secret winding stairway to the Gate of Decimus (a small gate or door leading from the Augusteum into the Mangana (Stables, Arsenal, &c.), below the Kathisma, not far from the Great Gate of the Greens, for which see Paspates p. 57), thence ascending by another winding stair to the Church of Stephen-in-the-Hippodrome into the antechambers of the Throne-Room of the Kathisma. But there may also have been a way from Daphne along the palace ramparts (the Peripatos of Labarte) as far as the Chalke, and so by a flying bridge via the roof of the Patriarch's House to the Milion (S. Sophia seems to have been connected with the Palace by a similar aerial bridge). This way would enter the Cochlea in the Kathisma just above the Gate of Decimus (there may have been a turret or pavilion-tower here) thereby giving access above to the Kathisma or below to the Mangana. (All this is problematical, for the evidence refer to my forthcoming volume of Notes and Studies to follow Part II. of the Saga.) Another difficult point is the position and character of the Apse, which Professor Bury describes as a great open space, so-called from the Arch that stood in it. It extended south of Daphne, north of Justinian's Hall (the latter marked in my plan as the Skyla Gallery), and, towards the east, north of the Thermastra. This roughly coincides with the northern part of my Terrace of Daphne and Gallery of the Fountain. I am not certain of the levels, but I suppose the ground to have descended here in terraces from west to east (seawards). Professor Bury seems to assume that all this area was on the same plane?

The Chrysoklabon: On my plan this building (later, I think, the Chrysotriclinium, or Golden Dining-Hall) and the Pharos (Light-House) should be shown farther east to allow room for the later Triconchon buildings between the Sigma and Chrysotriclinium. It should be remembered that the area south of the Sigma, Triconchon and Chrysotriclinium, as also the site of the Old Tennis-Court, became, in course of time, covered with new buildings-Baths, Churches, Courts, Halls, Imperial Bed-Chambers and Offices. For these see Labarte's and Ebersolt's plans. Plans of the Palace and, in some cases, of its environs, are given in Ebersolt (J.) Le Grand Palais . . . 1910; Bieliaev (D. F.) Byzantina, I. (in Zapiski imper. rusk. arch. Obscestva, Vol. V., new series, 1892 is a copy of Labarte's plan.) Labarte (J.) Le Palais Impérial . . . 1861 (several plans); Lethaby and Swainson, Church of S. Sophia, 1894 (p. 9, fig. 2); Mordtmann (A.) Esquisse Topographique de Constantinople, 1892 (p. 9, 1g. 2); Mordelmann (A.) Esquisse topographique de Constantinopte, 1892 (map of the City); Paspates (A. G.) The Great Palace, trans. W. Metcalfe, 1893 (Plan of Palace); Unger (F. W.), in J. G. Ersch, W. J. G. Gruber (Encyklopaedie d. Wissenschaft, etc., 1te Sect. Theil 84, pp. 323 and 444). Also consult Bondelmonti's map of Constantinople in Banduri (A.) Imperium Orientale (Paris, 1711; Venice, 1729), and Ancien Plan de Constantinople, 1566-1574; Lorentz und Keil, Libraires de S.M. I. le Sultan, Constantinople [1889], with explanation. For Prof. Bury's articles on the Palace (no maps) refer to The Great Palace in Byzantinische Zeitschrift, 1912, Vol. 21, pp. 210-225 (a critical study of Ebersolt's book), and The Great Palace of Constantinople in Scottish Review, April, 1894. Further discussion of the various theories and a bibliographical note on the books consulted will be found in my

promised final volume of Notes and Studies.

II.—THE PALACE GUARDS. (Vol. VII., p. 232, note 21.)

For full particulars consult forthcoming volume of Notes and Studies (see above). Also cf. Notitia Dignitatum, Orient, ed. O. Seeck, p. 31, and ed. E. Böcking, p. 28, Cap. XI. (cf. Cod. Theod. I. 9). "Insignia uire illustris magister officiorum. Sub dispositione ditto."

Scola scutariorum (Shield-bearers) prima; sc. scutariorum secunda; sc. gentilium seniorum (Senior Gentiles); sc. scutar. sagittariorum (Archers); sc. scutar. clibanariorum (Cuirassiers); armaturae juniores (Mailed Corps, specially trained in cavalry evolutions, cf. Grosse, p. 94 seq. and 221 seq.); sc. gentilium iuniorum (Junior Gentiles); sc. agentum in rebus et deputati ejusdem scolae (Imperial Agents and Deputators, i.e., Messengers and Orderlies, Ambulance men, etc.). Counting the First and Second Scutariors as one School there

were Seven Schools including that of the Imperial Agents.

For the Seven Classes of Guards see Const. Porphyrogenitus De Ceremoniis Aulae Byzantinae (Bonn edn. V., Vol. I., Bk. II., Cap. 52, p. 715). describing a tenth century division probably going back to a much earlier arrangement. 'Domesticorum seu Magistratuum palatinae pompaticae militiae classes conficiunt septem: domesticus scholarum, dom. excubitorum, drungarius numeri, dom. hicanatorum, numerorum, optimatum, castellorum; qui omnes officiales appellantur' (the title or rank of the commanding officers is given in the above list). It will be noted that there are two bodies of numeri mentioned, one under a "domestic," one under a drungarius—the latter may have included the vigiles or circitores of the Watch, who were under a drungarius (captain), the former (Numeroi or Arithmoi) seem to have been the Police Guard and Corps of Prison Warders.

The Spathar-Candidates seem to have formed a mounted corps of about 500-600 swordsmen chosen from the Candidates (the latter themselves selected from the Schools, i.e., the Scholarians, the first of the Seven Classes of Domestics). Candidates wore white uniforms (hence their name, and formed the Imperial Body-Guard, a Corps d'Elite probably divided into 10 "Bands" (banda, ae) or Troops of 50-60 men. The total number of the Scholarian Regiments of the Guard at the beginning of the fifth century till the days of Justinian I. was 3,500 men. Each of the Seven Schools (not counting the Agents?) was therefore presumably 500 strong, cf. Bury (J. B.) Imperial Administrative System in the Ninth Century . . in Supplemental Papers, I.,

British Academy, 1911.

St. Jerome gives a list of cavalry grades in his treatise called (S. Hieronymus, Contra Johannem Hierosol., cap. 19, in Migne, XXIII., Opera II., p. 370); Tribunus, Primicerius, Senator, Ducenarius, Centenarius, Biarchus, Circitor, Eques, Tiro, which roughly correspond to our Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Senior Captain, Junior Captain or Lieutenant, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major and Sergeant (Corporal?), Trooper, Recruit. Note that the Senators of the Schools (who held senatorial rank) correspond to the Cavalry Decurions, and that under the Circitors are presumably included a Dexarch or Decanus, i.e., Sergeant, who is Head of a "room" or papilio (Caput Contubernii), which was also known as a Contubernium or Maniple (for latter term of Vegetius, II. 13), Hexarch (Lance-Corporal), Pentarch (Point?), Tetrarch (cover-file?). For these and for many other special grades of. Domaszewski (A.) Die Rankordnung des römischen Heeres, 1908; Grosse (R.) Römische Militärvesen seit Diocletian, in Gesamm. Schriften, Bd. VI., pp. 206-283; Vegetius (Fl. R.) Epitome Rei Militaris.

Centurions, Centenars. At this period (end of Fourth, beginning of Fifth Century) this rank of officer was beginning to take a lower position than under the Early Empire; that is, the centenarii, so-called, filled the lower grades of the centurionate, and the higher grades were called ducenarii, perhaps sometimes senatores (cf. Grosse, pp. 118-9). The name Centuria, Centurionus, was still in use (cf. Ammianus Marcellinus and Vegetius for examples), though it is rarely found in contemporary inscriptions and according to Vegetius, II. 8, the form Centenarius was taking its place. Neither Centenar nor Centurion, at any period, correspond exactly to our own modern terms, "Sergeant," "Sergeant-Major," or "Quartermaster-Sergeant," etc., seeing that the Roman Officer known as Centurion, Centenar, etc., could (even in the 4th to 5th Centuries) take over important commands—higher and more permanent posts than are ever delegated to our non-commissioned officers. A Legionary Centurion, for instance, could be made Prefect or Tribune of an Auxiliary Ala, Cohort, or Numerus; or Commander (Praepositus) of a Vexillation (Detachment), or of a Burgh or Fortress (Burgus et Castellum). The Chief Centurions attended army councils and sat with the Tribunes of the Legion. It should be noted, however, that the lower grades of the Centurionate had many duties that now fall to the share of our own non-commissioned (or warrant) officers. In fact, there is no exact equivalent for the Roman Centurionate in modern European armies. As the name is perfectly familiar to English readers it is surely unnecessary to translate it inadequately, as is so often done now, by Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, etc., or even by Captain. None of these is correct, though the last-mentioned is nearest to the real status of the middle grades, and the former to that of the lower grades at the very latest period of their existence, i.e., about the time of Justinian, A.D. 527-568.

Scheme of Centurionate Promotion.

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Cohortes X. to II.—(1) Hastatus Posterior (lowest grade).
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(2) Princeps Posterior.

(3) Pilus Posterior.(4) Hastatus Prior.

(5) Princeps Prior.

Cohort X.—(6) Pilus Prior.

,, IX.—(7) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

,, VII.—(9) ,. ,

,, VI.—(10) ,, ,

,, V.—(11) ,, , ,, IV.—(12) ,,

,, IV.—(12) ,, III.—(13) ,,

 $\Pi = (13)$,, $\Pi = (17)$,,

Primi Ordines (perhaps including the nine Pili Priori, cf. Miller, p. 283 (2):

Cohort I.—(15) Hastatus Posterior.

(16) Princeps Posterior.

(17) Hastatus (Prior). (18) Princeps (Prior).

(19) Primipilus (Posterior? title understood, not used)

(20) Primipilus=Aquilifer (highest grade)

Twenty "steps" in regular promotion. Cohorts X. to II. each have six centurions of unequal rank as regards "step" promotion within their cohorts, but one cohort is equal to the other for the first five grades, i.e., there is no difference in grade between a Hastatus Posterior of Coh. X. and the same rank in Coh. II. He would be promoted according to his length of service, experience, etc., being transferred from one Cohort (and one Legion) to another as a vacancy occurred. The Pilus Prior of Coh. X., however is promoted in due course directly to Pilus Prior of Coh. IX. (though perhaps in another Legion) without passing through the intermediate grades of that cohort, i.e., the Pilus Prior of Coh. X. is of higher rank than the Principes Priori of Cohorts IX. to II.; but the Pilus Prior of Coh. II. is below the Hastatus Posterior of Coh. I., for in Coh. I. the Centurions apparently rose step by step. There seem to be traces of two Primipili, the senior being Chief Centurion and Aquilifer of the Legion, while the Junior takes precedence of the Princeps (Prior) and Hastatus (Prior). There is, therefore, no Pilus Prior in Coh. I.; also in these higher grades the "prior" seems to have been dropped and Nos. 17 and 18 are simply styled "Hastatus" and "Princeps" of Coh. I., as is shown by various inscriptions.

For further particulars consult Allen (G. H.) Centurions as Substitute Commanders of Auxiliary Corps in Univ. of Michigan Studies (Humanistic Series); Vol. I., Roman Historical Sources and Institutions, ed. H. A. Saunders, 1904; Cheesman (G. L.) The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army, 1914 (pp. 37-9, 90-5); Daremberg et Saglio, Dict. des Antiquités, III. (Article, Legio), pp. 1054-56 (C. Centurio); Domaszewski (A. von) Die Rankordnung des römischen Heeres, 1908; Grosse (Dr. R.) Röm. Militärgeschichte von Gallienus . . . 1920; Marquardt (J.) Römische Staatsverwaltung, 2nd Ed., Bd. II., 1884 (Teil III., Das Militärwesen, p. 370); Mommsen (Th.) Das röm. Militärwesen zeit Diokletian in Gesamm. Schriften, VI., pp. 206-83; Parker (H. M. D.) The Roman Legions, 1928; Wegeleben (Th.) Die Rangordnung der Römischen Centurionen (Friedrich-Wilhelm's Universität, Inaug. Dissertation), 1913. For some of the Sources see Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. and Dessau (H.) Inscript. Lat. Selectae, I.-III., 1892-16. Also Amm. Marcellinus, ed. Clark, Berlin, 1910-15; Lydus (Johannes Laurentius) De Magistratus (Corp. Script. Hist. Byz., Bonn., Pars II., I.), I. 48; III. 2, 7, 21, &c.; Vegetius (Fl. R.) Vegetio Epitoma rei militaris, ed. Lang, Leipzig, 1885.

III.-Musical Instruments. Vol. VII. p. 230, note 18.

SACKBUT (saquebote, shakbussh, saykebud, shagbolt, &c., from the Spanish sacabuche). Its name was derived from the action of its sliding valves resembling that of a pump. The "slide" distinguishes it from its predecessor the long Busine (Buzine, bocine, buzaun, posaune). The name busine is derived from the Lat. buccina, ae, great horns, but the mediaeval sackbuts and busines were straight trumpets (more resembling the Roman Tuba, ae). The Sackbut was also called Trombone or Great Trumpe (from Trompe, trumba, trumpa: the word is probably of Slavonic origin), but some of these mediaeval trumps were horns, resembling the Roman Cornu, or perhaps the Lituus (Cavalry Bugle), others developed from a straight tube (Tuba) into the folded tube (Trumpet), also known to the Romans (cf. Galpin, p. 202). Where busine occurs in Part One (Song of Wayland) it is to be understood as the Roman buccina (great horn), when trumpet is used it means the tuba. The shorter Claro or Clarion was a true, narrow-tubed trumpet (tuba) of about 3 feet long

with a folded end (cf. fresco in House of Gladiators at Pompei). Dulcimer: Sound-box with stretched strings laid flat and struck by hammer, prototype of modern piano. REBECK (rebec, rubebe, rybebe, rebeku, from Arabic rebaba), a one, two, or three-stringed, pear-shaped instrument similar to a Lyre (known to the Med. Irish as timpan, tiompan, confused with the Latin tympanum or tympano, a drum). NACARA (nakirs, nacaires, anacaires, from Arabic nacareh or noqqaryeh): Small hand-drums, i.e., kettle-drums (tympana). CHORO (chorum, chorus, corista): (a) Made from an inflated skin and having two brass (?) tubes, a kind of bagpipes, cf. MS. St. Blaise (9th Cent.)-(b) Galpin, Old Eng. Instruments, p. 72, points out that the Crowd or Cruit (Welsh, Crwth), an early form of fiddle, was also called Chorus, or Corus in a Med. Latin (Brit. Mus. Tib. C. VI.) 11th Cent. MS. SYMPHONIE (Chifonie, organistrum): Double viol or vielle à roue (wheeled viol) from which came the Hurdy Gurdy. Douceine (doucaine, dolcian, dulcino), perhaps the Dulceuse, a kind of Curtall (Cervelet or Courtaut), which developed into the Bassoon, a wooden double-reed bass-toned instrument. SISTRA (Sistrum, Egyptian kemkem or Isis clapper), a kind of musical rattle and clapper used to mark certain parts of a performance, also to keep off evil spirits. CHALEMEAU (chalumeau, chalemiau, from Lat. calamus, a reed = a rustic pipe, perhaps the origin of the Clarinet. TRIGON: Large lyre or Assyrian triangular harp (cf. Naumann, I. 150, fig. 101, B., and Galpin, p. 67). SAMBUCA: A kind of stringed instrument ascribed to Ilycus (Naumann, I. 153). CHELYS: A five-stringed lyre (Naumann, I. 151). ORGAN (Orgayne, &c., from Lat. Organum): For use of pneumatic organ in A.D. 350, cf. Naumann I. 194, Fig. 115, showing two organs with bellows, musicians playing pan-pipes, singers and dancers of both sexes, all in an enclosure or gallery, engaged in some kind of orchestral performance, *i.e.*, a "Consort." Some other musical instruments mentioned in the text are:—Shawm (schelm, challumelle, colomaula, *i.e.*. Med. Lat. calamaula (from calamus, a reed) = a single or double bell-mouthed reed-pipe, also called "Wayte-pipe," from which was derived the Hautboy (Oboe). There were bass as well as treble shawms, cf. Vol. V., 99, Vol. VI, 335, &c. TABOR (Tambour, from Lat. Tympanum), also known as Tymbyr, from which was derived the diminutive, Tymbrelle (Timbrel), cf. Tambourine, a small Tabor, seemingly the Hebrew Toph and Arabian Bendur. All these were small hand-drums to which tintinnabula (tiny bells), i.e., metal plates, were attached which gave a pleasing tinkle. Tibia, AE: Tabor-pipe(s) or Fife(s), Phifes, made of bone, misprinted tabors, Vol. VI. 44, line 39. They were whistle flutes or pipes, with 3 holes. cf. Vol. VI. 81, 421. Tibia Utricularis=bagpipes used in the Roman Army. For other instruments see Index, also consult for above Galpin (F. W.) Old English Instruments of Music (Antiquary's Books), 2nd ed., 1911; Naumann (Emil), trans. F. Praeger, ed. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, History of Music, 2 vols, N.D.; Viollet-Le-Duc, Dictionnaire Raisonné du Mobilier Français de l'époque Carlovingienne à la Renaissance, Tome II.

IV.—The Varangians. Additional note to Vol. VII., p. 225 (11) and 237 (34, 35).

For evidence and arguments as to their earliest presence in Byzantium, I must refer readers to my forthcoming volume of Notes and Studies. For traditions of Northmen in Central Asia and on the shores of the Caspian Sea as early as the days of Alexander the Great, cf. The Sikandar Nama, by Nizami (Ganjavi), i.e., Abn Muhammad . . . Nizamu 'D-Din, trans. Capt.

H. W. Clarke, 1881, Vol. I., Part I., Cantos 55-64. For their actual presence in these parts before the 9th Century of our era, cf. Dorn (Bernhard) Caspia, in Mem. de l'Acad. Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, VII. Sèrie, Tome 23, No. 1, 1875 (Ueber die Einfalle der Alten Russen in Tabaristan ... auf den Kaspischen Meere, etc.). For the appearance of their long-boats in Byzantine waters in A.D. 774, see Theophanes, Chron. p. 691 (Bonn edn.), who mentions "Roussia chelanoia" (long-boats of the Russians), cf. Dorn, pp. 222-3. It is possible that the Greuthings (Grothingos, Prothyngi, Jutingi, etc.) mentioned by Zosimus, IV. 35, 38-49, and Claudianus (De IV. Cons. Honorii, 623-35), a branch of the Ostrogoths who came south over the Ister (Danube) about A.D. 383-7 "heavily armed, very robust, and having small ships" may be some of the early Varangians (Warings, Barangi or Phargani), i.e., Wayfarers? or Men of War? The name Greuthing resembles that of Hrodgoten, Hredhgotan, and the Rôtsi of the Baltic Coasts (Dorn, pp. 255-6), possibly it is of the same root as the name Ros, i.e., Russ or Russian, which race was also known to the Greeks as the Tauro-Scyths. The Varangians seem to be the same as the Phargani, Fargani, who with the "Russians" formed two mercenary bands in the Eastern Imperial Service in the 8th and 9th centuries and later. Some of these Phargani came from Fargana in Transoxiana (C. Asia). See Reiske, Commentary to Const. Porphyrogenitus, De Ceremon., Vol. II., p. 674 (Bonn., Pars V. 2). Also consult (on Varangians in general) Rambaud (A.) L'Empire Grec au 10me Siècle, 1870, pp. 370-390, etc.; Chronique de Nestor, trad. Paris, 2 vols, 1834-5; Schlumberger (G.) Sigillographie de l'Empire Byzantin, pp. 323, 451, 456, &c., on the seals of Varangian officers and interpreters. One seal shows a crop-tailed wolf bearing an eagle on its back which holds a wreath in its beak. The crop-tailed wolf is the sign of a were-wolf. The Wolfings were a Gothic Family, kinsmen and adherents of Theodoric the Ostrogoth (Dietrich of Bern), who was a hostage at Constantinople in his youth. Another seal shows a griffin triumphing over a wingless dragon. In this connection compare the mediaeval nickname Griffones applied by Western Crusaders in the 11th century to Byzantine or Levantine troops, and to certain Sicilians of Messina, S. Italians, Cretans, Saracens, etc., who were at one time subject to the Eastern Empire (G. de Vinsauf, Itinerarium Regis Ricardi, II. 12). Leland (John) Itinerary. ed. Th. Hearne, 2nd ed., 1744, Vol. VIII., p. XVII., says: "The Gryffin likewise used to be put upon Monuments to shew the Fierceness of the Northern Nations. Thence 'tis also that 'twas supposed to be bred in the Northern Countries," &c. Pliny, Nat. Hist. X., 49, 69, locates the Gryps or Gryphus (Gk. Grups) in Egypt (Sphinx?), but also in Scythia (home of the Tauro-Scyths and Goths). In German folklore the griffin watches over gold (grifen golt, W. Von Eschenbach, Parzival 71, 17, &c.). In Mediaeval Heraldry it signifies vigilance (two griffins are the supporters of the Arms of the City of London). Until recently the term was used by us English in India (perhaps it still is?) to denote a newcomer, recruit, etc. Is it possible that it was so used in the Varangian Guard and that the Corps which had a griffin as their badge and seal was formed from newly joined Northern Recruits, specially trained to vigilance? Later Crusaders from W. Europe may have applied the name rather contemptuously to any troops (or even subjects) of the Eastern Empire much as the term Dago is now given to all Americans of Latin race. Schlumberger also gives details of the early form of the Varangian battle-axe, the Rhomphaia, in Un Empereur Byzant, au 10e Siècle, 1923, p. 39, and see Vol. VII., p. 237, note 34. For Starkad the

Dane and his advent in Byzantium see Saxo Grammaticus: Erläuterungen zu den Ersten Neun Büchern der Danischen Geschichte des Saxo Gram., Paul Hermann, 2 vols, 1901-22 (for an English trans. of the first Nine Books of Saxo see Oliver Elton, commentary by York Powell, 1894); Ettmüller (Dr. Ludwig) Altnordischer Sagenschatz, 1870; Obrik (Axel) Danmarks Helte Digting: Starkad den Gamle, 1910. For the Greuthings also cf. Rauschen (G.) Jahrbücher der Christlichen Kirche unter dem Kaiser Theodosius dem Grossen, 1897, pp. 225-6; Sievers (G. R.) Studien zur Geschichte der Römischen Kaiser, 1870, p. 299; Ammianus Marcellinus, Hist. XXVII. 5 (6), XXXII. 3 (1, 5).

V.—Porphyrius (Calliopas). Vol. VII., p. 335, note 25.

A celebrated charioteer, "the son of Calchas," towards end of 4th and beginning of 5th Century, who began his career very early, about the age of ten, and drove for "six decades," Gk. Anthology (Loeb), Vol. V. p. 369 (349), or possibly the epigram may mean having lived till 60 and driven for 50 years? He is usually supposed to have been in his prime about A.D. 490-510 (much later than the date given in the Saga), because one of his names was Calliopas and a charioteer of that name was active in a riot at Antioch on the side of the Greens about A.D. 490 according to John Malalas, Chron. (Bonn edn., XVI., Corp. Script. Hist. Byz.), pp. 395, seq. It is possible, however, that Malalas' Calliopas was a namesake, maybe a descendant, called after the celebrated auriga. There are two reasons to assume an earlier date: (1) The style of the reliefs on the monument of Porphyrius, Woodward and Wace (Appendix, Mon. Porph. in W. S. George's Church of St. Eirene . . . p. 84, note) writes, "It is most surprising to find so little difference in style between these reliefs and those of the base of the obelisk of Theodosius (the Great). which are quite 100 years earlier (i.e., about A.D. 380-410?) and the resemblance to those of the column of Arcadius is astonishing." The only proof that they are earlier is the above-mentioned statement in the Chronicle of Malalas; (2) Certain evidence from an epigram in the Greek Anthology. In the Planudean Appendix to the Gk. Anthol. (Loeb), Vol. V., p. 369 (350), it is stated that P. aided by the Greens "warred with the furiously raging enemy of the throne when the savage tyrant (saevus tyrannus) fell as Rome was at the point of perishing and the light of Latin liberty came back. Therefore the Monarch gave to the Greens the privileges they formerly had' This might refer to three different dates (details will be given in the final volume of Notes and Studies). I have adopted the earliest dating. In my text I represent Porphyrius as about 14-15 in A.D. 387. At 16 he might have served under Theodosius in the 388 campaign against Maximus. Pacatus (Paneg. Theod. Magn.) accuses Maximus of oppressing the cities of Italy. He was unpopular in Rome because he protected some Jews (whose synagogue had been burnt) against Christian rioters (St. Ambrosius, Epist. 40 (ed. Bened.). par. 23, pp. 593). Theodosius I. made a triumphal entry into Rome in 389 after the fall of Maximus and was hailed as its Deliverer. It is probable this Emperor favoured the Greens (perhaps for the reason given above), though so far I can find no actual proof. His son and grandson (Arcadius and Theodosius II.) were favourable (cf. F. F. Combefis, Orig. Rer. Constantinop., 1664, pp. 13-14). It is not clear which Theodosius is meant in Procopius, Hist. Arc., p. 21 (cf. F. Wilken, Partheyen d. Rennbahn, Abth. d. König. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Berlin, 1827 (Dec. 20th), p. 235). The Greens, according to Procopius, wished the eldest son of the Emperor Maurice (582-602) to be called Theodosius because the Emperor Theodosius had been a true

believer and had had a long life. But both the Emperors of that name were orthodox; the elder, and more famous of the two, died at 50, his grandson at 47. For further references to Porphyrius see Greek Anthology (Loeb edn.), Vol. V., Miscell.. Book XV., pp. 149 seq., Nos. 44, 46, and others, in same volume, cf. Planudean Appendix, Bk. XVI., Nos. 335, 338, 341, 344, 349, 350, and others. Mordtmann (A.) Das Denkmal des Porphyrius in Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archäölogischen Instituts in Athen, 5te. Jhrgang. 1880, pp. 295 seq. Ebersolt (J.) Revue Archäologique, 4me sèrie, T. 18, 1911, pp. 76-85 (Relief de Porphyrius). Woodward (A. M.) and Wace (A. S.) Appendix on Monument of Porphyrius in W. S. George's Church of St. Eirene . . . 1912. Woodward (A. M.) Notes on Monum. of Porph. in Annual of Brit. School at Athens, 1910-11, No. 17, pp. 88-94.

VI.—Breeds of Horses used in Racing in Fourth and Fifth Centuries after Christ. Vol. VIII., p. 102.

1.—Asiatic. Arabian, Armenian, Cappadocian, Nisaean or Nisian (from the Nisaei Campi, valleys and plains in the mountain districts of Media extending to the Caspian, cf. Strabo, Geogr. XI. 13 (7 and 9), and also found (as Nesaei) south of Mt. Coronus in the district now called Demawend, cf. Amm. Marcellinus, XXIII. 6 (30). Perhaps they came originally from Khorásan, still famous for its horses, cf. Smith's Dict. Class. Geography, II., under Nisaei Campi); Persian (other than Nisaean), Phoenician, Phrygian, &c.

2.—Scythian. Small and ugly but strong and fleet, cf. the modern Tartar

horses of the steppes.

3.—Greek. Acarnanian; Aetolian, Arcadian, Argolian, Elean (from Elis), Epidamian, Epirote (from Epirus), Spartan, Thessalian, Thracian (usually white or "stained," perhaps pyebald or skewbald?)

4.—African. Libyan, Cyrenaean (from Cyrene), Barcan (from Barca), &c.,

and African horses crossed with Spanish stock.

5.—Italian, especially Apulian (Saturneans from near Tarentum, cf. Horace, Sat. I. 6, 59), Sicilian, Venetian (out of fashion in the 4th century).

6.—Spanish, especially Asturians (described as strong and swift, though distinguished by white blaze and "stockings," see Vol. VIII., p. 94, lines 4-5, and VIII. 110—III. 129. The reason that white "stockings" are considered a detrimental sign in a modern breed is simply that grooms usually over-wash them, and so make them weak); Gallicans; Lusitanians, cf. Silius Italicus, Punic War (Sil. Ital. Punicorum), ed. Nisard, p. 465 seq., Bk. XVI., line 377 seq.

7.—Gaulish. The Belgians were considered the best of the Gaulish horses.

8.—German and British horses generally were thought slow but most enduring. They were not in fashion for chariot-driving but were used for war, especially for transport. See 9.

9.—Hibernian. Irish breeds were probably known to a few connoisseurs. The Irish thought highly of a certain Welsh breed which they imported. They also bred native race (chariot) horses from an early period, cf. Joyce (P. O.) Social Hist. of Anc. Ireland, II., pp. 410 seq., 462. O'Curry (E.) Manners and Customs of Anc. Irish, 1873, II., p. 529 (par. 4), and the description of the horses of Cuchulain in The Tain and in Hull (E.) Cuchullin Saga in Irish Literature.

For general literature on the subject consult Daremberg et Saglio, Dict.

des Antig., under "Equus." Freytag (G.) Sportbericht eines römischen Jockeys, Die Grenzboden, 1869, No. 25, p. 450. Friedlaender (L.) Roman Lite and Manners under the Early Empire, latest edn., Eng. trans., Vol. II., p. 30.

VII.—Notes on Canto XI., Vol. VIII.

1.—Maidstone. The evidence for a Roman walled town at Maidstone is lacking. There were a number of detached "villas" on the Medway's banks; possibly some of which were surrounded by a stockade or fence of some kind? There seems to have been an old British "dun" if we accept the Caer Medguaid or Megwad of Nennius, cap. 44 (Latin versions), as having been converted into the Saxon Medwayston, i.e., Maidstone; but there is also a Meivod in Montgomeryshire that some hold to represent Caer Meguaid. The Roman name, if any, is unknown. Madus has been suggested from the [Novio] madus of the Antonine Itinerary. This is better than Camden's guess, Vagniaciae (now accepted as Springhead on the Dover Road, not far from Gravesend). It is just possible that there was a Madus as well as a Noviomadus (probably Crayford), cf. for this latter and other stations on the Dover Road, W. A. Scott Robinson, Traces of Roman Occupation in or near Maidstone, 1883. Gordon Hills, Jul. Brit. Arch. Assoc., XXXIV., p. 300. C. Roach Smith, Arch. Cant., X., pp. 171-2. It may be mentioned that a known Roman road passes through Maidstone from north to south, possibly one also from east to west. A glance at the ordnance map will show how the road-system of Kent concentrates from all points on Maidstone,

2.—Guitolin the Dwarf. This malevolent being appears in the Mabinogian as Gwiddolwyn Gorr (G. the Dwarf), father of a daughter Eurolwen (Loth, Mabinog, I., pp. 284, 309). He appears in the Kulhwch and Olwen Story, as owning certain flasks that would keep liquids hot "from the east to the west," i.e., from sunrise to sunset—were they thermos-flasks? These, very naturally, he was unwilling to part with. Unfortunately the manner of his losing them is not fully told. There was a Guitol (also called Salomon), son of Urbain Congar (Cynvor?) and grandson of Conan Meriadoc, in Breton tradition. This Salomon was father of Audroen or Aldor and Constantine Bendigaid or Vendigeit, also called Gorneu (of Cornwall), King of Britain according to Breton and Welsh tradition. Aldroen (Audroen), father of K. Budés (perhaps the same as Emyr Llyddaw) had a younger son Guitol (Gicquel), according to the Breton pedigrees, who may be that Guitolinus (mentioned by Nennius, 66), who quarrelled and fought with Aurelius Ambrosius. This individual should not be confused with Guitholin, "Archbishop" of London, mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Boece (Stewart, Metr. Trans., II. 129-132), followed by Holinshed, I., p. 558, mentions a chieftain, "Gwytell or Guitylin, Prince of Cambria," sent by Vortigern to fight the Picts, who is slain in a border raid. Nennius, 49, gives a Guitaul and Guitolin (or Guttolion) as father and grandfather of Vortigern (Guorthegirn), which in their Latinised form would be Vitalius, Vitalinus. In the text I have made the dwarf Guitolin an uncle of Vortigern, brother of Guitaul and son of Guttolion (Vol. V., pp. 292-3), but have also suggested in Vol. VIII., Canto XI., p. 356, that he claimed to be old Salomon-Guitol and was also the antagonist of Aurelius Ambrosius.

3.—The Battles of Episford and Aylesford. The confusion between these begins at an early period. Nennius, 44, states that the Saxon name for a place where a certain battle (between Britons and Saxons) was fought was Episford, "the third at the ford, in their [Saxons'] language called Epsford

[or Episford], though in ours Set thirgabail" (or in another version "Rit Hersabail"). The river is not mentioned, but the second battle was said to have been on the banks of the "Darent." Now the Irish version of Nennius (ed. Todd and Herbert, XXI., p. 101) distinctly separates the battle "on the banks of Episfort" from those on the "bank of the Rethenergabail" and on the "bank of the Deirgbeint" (Darent), but the writer confuses the issue by placing Episfort, not third, but last of the four he mentions. Layamon, Brut, ed, Madden, II., p. 191, says that Episford was on the Darent and that "Hors" and "Catiger" were both wounded there (apparently not killed). Nennius says that they "fell." Now William of Malmesbury, I. 3 (1), once mentions an "Otha, brother of Hengest" (otherwise unknown), whom he distinguishes from that Otha or Octha whom he calls Hengest's "grandson." Hilaire Belloc (The Old Road, pp. 120, 146) mentions a tradition that in the early fifth century the Britons won a victory over the Saxons at Otford (Ottanford) on Darent and that the defeated Saxons fled towards Aylesford. Were they again defeated there and driven seawards to Thanet? The names Otford and Episford cannot be philologically equated, but the Saxons may have called the ford by two names: (1) That of their dead hero, Otha (not the wounded Horsa, but later confused with him); (2) an attempt to pronounce in Episford the Romano-British name Equi(norum) Vadum (?), perhaps in the British tongue Rithergabail (as given in one of the Latin versions of Nennius), i.e. Ford of the Horses, according to Sir C. Oman, England before Conquest, p. 104 (note). But the Britons also seem to have given this ford a second or third name: Sassenaig Habail or Sassenaighai Bail, i.e., the Slaughter or Overthrow of the Saxons (according to yet another version of Nennius, cf. Lambard, 1826 ed., Perambulation of Kent, p. 368). This may have been confused presently with Sathenagabail, the House of the Ferry-Boat, i.e., Syddin y cenbail, correctly written, cf. Guest (E.) Orig. Celticae, II., p. 176, which was seemingly, the old British name for Aylesford. The latter word is most probably derived from Ecclesia Vadum, the Romano-British name? i.e., Church-Ford. Henry of Huntingdon gives Acils-treu (Church-Cross), the A.S. Chronicle has Aegeles-threp, i.e., Aegel's thorp? or village. Perhaps rather Thrydth (body of water or meeting-hall). The Saxons seem to have taken the name to mean Aegil's or Egil's ford or thorp from Wayland's brother (or some namesake), or else perhaps Ford of the Eagles (or Woodpeckers?) rather than Aegeles = Ecclesia. Eckel has the meaning of Woodpecker in certain parts of England, but for the connection of Egil, eagle and "eckel" cf. Rendel Harris, Picus who is also Zeus, 1916; Woodpecker in Human Form, 1920.

In the order of the battles as given in the Saga I have tried to reconcile British with Saxon accounts. There are traces of two battles on the Darent, possibly there were two on the Medway, both at Aylesford. I have given the later Aylesford (a drawn battle) and Crayford (a crushing defeat for the Britons) in the order given in the A.S. Chronicle, but allowing for the earlier dating that I follow, i.e., these two battles should be dated circa 435-6, not 455, 457. Guest. Orig. Celt., II. 177, suggests that "Epsford" may have been a ford near Ebbsfleet, Thanet, but though this agrees with the position as given in the Irish Nennius, it does not square with the various other accounts of this battle.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE XEUXIPPOS BATHS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

WITH reference to Note 1 (p. 168) and the position of the Baths of Xeuxippos (built by Severus), it should be noted that in the two "Reports upon the Excavations carried out in and near the Hippodrome of Constantinople in 1928" (by S. Casson and D. Talbot Rice), published for the British Academy (Oxford Press), 1928-29, these excavators indicate that the site of the Baths is most probably near the upper part of the Hippodrome, i.e., not adjoining the Palace near the recently discovered cistern (1927), opposite the southernmost curve of the Sphendone (Lower Hippodrome), as suggested by Paspates, but approximately north-east of the Chalke, nearer to St. Sophia and opposite the southern extremity of the Kathisma.

This opinion is supported by their discovery of bases of two statues described as being in the Xeuxippos by Christodorus of Thebes (Gk. Anthol., Loeb, ed., Bk. II., p. 59).

I owe this information to the kindness of Mr. S. Casson in allowing me to see an advance copy of Report II. The present remains of buildings probably date from the 6th century, but there are traces of earlier Roman foundations. Were these indeed the Baths of Severus? It is just possible that some of the statues were removed to this site after the great fire in the Nike Riots, 532, but at present it certainly looks as though Paspates was mistaken in placing the Xeuxippos to the south-west of the Chalke, as shewn in my plan in Volume VII.

NOTE ON THE GENEALOGIES.

The Genealogical "Tables" are in extended, not "tabular," form, for the sake of convenience. They are intended to show the connection of Northern Mythology with certain characters in the Saga, and to make a path through the Early British genealogical "Jungle" where it borders on the Story. None of these "Tables" is to be taken as a dogmatic statement of facts, nor even as compiled from a strictly historical standpoint. They are merely guide-posts. It is impossible to be quite consistent, nor have I followed formulae which would limit a "generation" to an average of 30 years, or would keep marriages on the "line" of the same generation (neither of which laws, if applied rigidly, is true to life). Chronological discrepancies will be noticed. Some clue to these puzzles may appear later. In order to make the Saga credibly consistent, I have adopted a system of "possibilities" that, of course, would be most improper in dealing with strictly historical pedigrees. But here we have mythical, historical and "romantic" persons jostling each other in the most refractory way. I have tried to reduce them to a common denominator, sometimes allowing "marriages" of convenient if unknown "daughters," yet always working from a given point, and, where possible, combining the data of many highly respected authorities. Therefore, although some of my pedigrees are conjectured, the reader may rest assured that nothing has been set down without some definite reason, which will be produced, where necessary, in my final Volume of Notes.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

TABLE I.

DESCENT OF THE AESIR.

- Tuisco-Vatus-Pappaius=Amal-Humblus I.=Buré (i.e. Son) Fifth in descent from Hroptir (Father of Gods and Men) and son of Perkunis (Vathans-Gautr): m. Airtha (Earth) d. of Vrindus (Lord of Waters).
- Targitavus = Shining-Shield = Ingvi-Tuisco (son of Tuisco-Vatus, the Ancestor) = Bor-Burr-Mannus = Frealaf-Freyr (Lord) = Dan I. = Vatr-Odr (Father): m. Bezla, sister of Mimer the Old and d. of Bolthorn (descendant of Ymer, the Frost-Giant, created by Hroptir).

THE SONS OF SHINING SHIELD:

- (1) Othin-Odin-Wodan = Vatr (All-Father) Ingvi or Ingunar-Freyr, Amal-Humblus II., Gautr, Bodi, Sword (Sward). Hrosshaargrani, Neckar, Feng, etc. Also called Kola-Skais (Wheel and Shield Lord) by the Scythians: God of the Sky and Air: Chief of the Aesir and Anses. Lord of the Ingaevones: m. Frigga, d. of Fiorgynn Virgunis (brother of Shining-Shield) and other wives (Jord=Earth, etc.).
- (2) VILE-HOENIR=Mundelfori-Gevarr, Isteio-Isceio-Askr: called by the Scythians (?) ARVO-SKAIS (Bow and Shield Lord), God of the Moon and Waters. Lord of the Istaevones: m. Alfrauthull (Sun of the Elves, i.e. Moon), d. of Fiorgynn Finn (son of F. Virgunis).
- (3) VE-LODUR=Lother-Loftr-Hlod (Heat or Fire): Hermio: called by the Scythians (?) KLEIPO-SKAIS (the Double-Shield Lord, i.e. "Shield and Skate" or "Shield and Sheaf"), Lord of Sun and Fire: Lord of the Hermiones, Hermanduri, etc.: m. (1) Jarnsaxa, d. of Fiorgynn Finn and Gervandilla (d. of Ger the Spear-Lord and Scathach=Mountain Mist) (2) Alfa-Eyfura, d. (?) of Vilé-Hoenir.

TABLE II.

THE CHILDREN OF MIMER THE OLD.

- MIMER THE OLD, son of Bolthorn (descendant of Ymer). Sixth in descent from Hroptir: m. (1) Artimpaza (Moon-Lady), d. of Tuisco; (2) Holda (Earth-Lady of the Caves), d. of Vetrar-Vetr (Winter-Weather), descendant of Vathans-Loftr (Air and Wind) and Fricka (Mountain-Storm), sister of Scathach.
- CHILDREN OF MIMER I. BY ARTIMPAZA:—Dwalin the Slumberer, Hreidmar, Ny-Neidung, Geirrod the Fire-Giant (Ruler of Nastrond), Gudmund (Sub-Ruler of Nastrond), and others. By Holda: Alfr (Elf), King of the Elves, Oinn (father of Andvari, the first Thief of the Nibelung Hoard), Sindre, Brock, Dainn and other dwarf sons: Nat (Night), Nida? Alufossa? and nine other daughters. Hreidmar's Children: Lyngheide, Lofnheide, Fafnir the Dragon, Otter, Regin the Smith, Mimer-Mimung II. the Younger ("Wood-Smith" and "Wood-Satyr"), Mimer II. m. a daughter of Ny-Neidung: their son=Nithad, King of Niaraland (S.-W. Sweden), m Cynwig, d. of ?,

whose children=Otwin, Bathilda (Beadohild) (m. Wayland Smith), "Ala," "Neidung." Geirrob's daughter Greipa m. Wadé (Viking's son). Alfr's Stock:=the Light, Grey (and Dun) and Black Elves, Alfin (m. Fiorgynn Finn), Althild (m. Starkad I. Aludrengr). Nat (Night) by Nagl-Fari (Utgard Loge?), mother of Audr I. the Rich. Nida? by? Skile (son of Ve-Lodur?) is mother of Egther, whose son Hialmther m. daughter of Audr I. the Rich. Hialmther:=the father of Eilimi-Nidung, father of Otvanigis and Hjordis-Siegelind (by Sigmund the Volsung, mother of Sigurd Fafnirsbane). Alufossa? by Fossete? (Balder's son), mother of Fosse-grim? whose son Starkad I. Aludrengr m. Alfhild (d. of Alfr). Starkad Aludrengr's son=Storwerk, father of Starkad II. the Old.

TABLE III.

DESCENT OF THE SHIELDINGS.

- Ve-Lodur (Hlod, Hermio, Kleipo-Skais), third son of Targitavus (Shining Shield), seventh in descent from Hroptir, has by Jarnsaxa? (d. of Fiorgynn Finn and Gervandilla) one son: Heimdall-Right-Scef (Skekkel-Sheaf, Dallr-Dawn, Hrutr the Ram, Visbur-Ingve, Swertr-Sword II. ("Pine of the Homestead"), adopted son of Odin, reared by nine "mothers." m. (1) Alfhild II. (d. of Vilé Hoenir); (2) Dana, d. of Dan II. (Odin's son), by whom is Dan-Danp III. (K. of Jutland). By Alfhild are several sons, including (1) Parthava-Varke (Wolf), ancestor of the Parthians and elder branch of Wolfings. (2) SCYLD-SHIELD II. (Dagr-Day, Domvaldr, Borgarr (Protection), Rig-Jarl, etc.), King of Denmark and Sweden, m. (1) Gefion (d. of Njord and sister of Freya), by whom two sons=(1) Domarr, K. of Sweden (sacrificed to Odin), (2) Halfdan I.
- (2) Halfdan I. the Old (Dalling I., Dyggvi-Kon, Hogni I., Berg-gram I.), King of Norway, Over-Lord of Sweden, Denmark, Windland and Holmgard (Russia). m. (1) Nat (Night), d. of Mimer the Old, by whom eight sons killed in battle, and Gram (third son)=Halfdan-Berggram II. (father by (1) Groa, wife of Agelmund-Egil, of Guthorm, by (2) Signy (d. of Swegdir-Olwalde), of Hadding, King of Denmark): m. (2) Almveig (d. of K. Eymund of Holmgard (Russia) and Finland=Swegdir Olwalde I., son of Fjallar Suttung), by whom nine sons:—

Sons of Halfdan I. The Old-Hild (ancestor of Hildungs, including Hildebrand (Master of Dietrich of Bern) and the younger Branch of Wolfings). Nefr.Nibel I. (Nibelungs and Wilkings or Wilsungs). Audr (Odd) the Mighty (Audlungs and Odlungs, and a son "Frode"? father of Kiar (father of Olrun Swanwhite m. Egil the Archer). Yngvi-Scef II. (Iflungs, branch of Ynglings). Dage II. Daglungs and Döglungs). Bragi II. (Braglungs). Budli-Botel I. (Bodlungs, including Attila-Etzel and Brynhild, i.e. Brunhilda). Lofd-Lodur II. (Loftungs, and a son Hlaudver, father of Hladgud-Swanwhite m. Finn Slagfeder and Hervor-Elfwhite m. Wayland Smith). Sige II.—Sigeher (Sigelungs and two daughters) (1) wife of Sifian the Volsung (ancestor of Sigmund, father of Sigurd Fafnirsbane)? (2) wife of Eugelin-Egil (son of Nefr Nibel, Halfdan's son).

VE-LODUR m. (2) Alfa-Evfura, by whom three sons: (1) Ifur-Ivar (the Boar), adopted son of Vile-Hoenir (ancestor of the Ilfurings, etc.): (2) IORMAN-HERMANN (Hermiones, Hermanduri, etc.); (3) SKILL-SHIELD II., m. Nida? d. of Mimer I. the Old, ancestor of Hjordis-Siegelind. (See Table II.)

SCYLD-SHIELD II. (son of Ve-Lodur), m. (2) Drott, d. of Dan-Danp III. (K. of Jutland), by whom is FRIDLEIF-BEO (Bui or Beowulf I.) = Fridleif I., whose son is FRITH-FRODE=FRODE I. (the Peaceful), m. d. of Hadding, K. of Denmark, perhaps adopted as his son (hence confusion with a Frode, Hadding's son, who died young). Hadding had two other daughters by Ragnhild, d. of Nefr Nibel (Halfdan's son): Ulfhild m. (1) Guthorm, (2) Uffo. Asmund's son, (3) Scatus (Frith-Frode's son), and "Swanwhite" I. m. Ragnar II. (Gervandel), son of Hunding I. (Asmund-"Hundr's" son). The Crown of Denmark passes to the descendants of Frith-Frode (including Hroar I, and II. (of the "Beowulf" Epic) and Rolf Kraki, etc.).

TABLE IV.

DESCENT OF THE NIBELUNGS AND WILSINGS (WILKINGS).

NEFR-NIBEL (son of Halfdan I. the Old)=Hnaef-Nokye Hoc-Gjuki I.=Wicht-Watté-Vecta I. = Gervandel II. = Scilf-Scelf-Skilfr. i.e. SHEAF-SHIELD IV., etc

FIVE CHILDREN OF NEFR-NIBEL: (1) Ragnhild (m. Hadding of Denmark, see Table III.), (2) Nibelung, (3) Schilbung-Skilfing, (4) Hasula, (5) Eugelin-Egil II.

I.—Nibelung = Hocing (Hnaef Gjuki II.) Witté (Nibel II.) m, a Saxon wife of line of Saxnot (?) (Odin's son), adopts his nephew Einef, who takes name of Gjuki (Gjuke). Dies in B. of Almond Water (Scotland), c. 381-82. Cf. Cat-Stane Inscription: "Vetta, the son of Victus" (Vetta f. Victi), Vol. VI., 174. Has three children, Wihtgils II. and two daughters.

WIHTGILS II. (first son of Nibelung-Witté) = Vetgistus II., "Earl" or "Satrap" in "Saxony." Adopts his grandsons, Hengest II. and Horsa II., in place of their namesakes, his two sons who fell in battle with their grandsire in "Alba" (Scotland): has five children.

"Bil," first d. of Nibelung, m. Einef, son of Schilbung. Second d. of Nibelung, m. (?), by whom a daughter "Vetgista" (Wihtgilla?) m. Hengest II.

FIVE CHILDREN OF WIHTGILS II.

Hengst I., Horst I. (killed in Alba, c. 381-82), Edelbrecht (ancestor of W. Frisian Kings), Erkebrecht (ancestor of "Saxon" Kings in German Saxony); SWANA I. m. Rake, son of Einef.

II.—Schilbung-Skilfing (second son of Nibelung, adopted son of Swegdir-Olvalde I.) = Wihtgils (Vetgistus) I. = Idvalde-Ivalde-Olvalde II., i.e. Odil or Othilbaldus (Aethelbald?) of Frisian tradition := Gervandel (Swift Spear-Thrower?) and Finn (Finnalfr), King of Finland: m. Gambara, probably d. of Vin, son of Flebak (Ruler of the Vinnilians, a Sclave race), by whom three sons: (1) Thjassi-Rognir, (2) Avo-Egil, (Egil III.) and (3) Einef.

- EINEF (third son of Schilbung-Ivalde and adopted son of his uncle Nibelung) = Idi, Hnaef-Hoc-Gjuki III., Slagfinn-Hengest I. (Kleipo-Skais II.), m. "Bil," d. of Nibelung (Hnaef-Gjuki II.), by whom one son, Raké.
- RAKE = Hoc-Gjuki IV., Slagfinn-Hengest II., Udwulf-Haron (i.e. Wittolf = Wood-Wolf). King of East Frisia, etc., m. (1) Swana, d. of Wihtgils II. (not recognised as legal marriage?); (2) Ytte or Oda (called also Grimhild)? By Swana: (1) Swana II., (2) Hengest II., (3) Horsa II. and (4) Otha (Ottich). By Ytte: (5) Hnaef (killed at Finnsburgh, cf. Vol. II.), (6) Gibich (Hoc-Gjuki V.), (7) Dankrat (Chamberlain to K. Nithad?), (8) Hildeburh, m. Finn Slagfeder, son of Wadé, (9) Budhild, m. Aldrian, son of Hagadeo, by whom Hagen of Tronje (but rumour called him Hagen, son of her brother Gibich), and other sons and daughters.
- HENGEST II., first son of Raké (Hoc-Gjuki IV.) and adopted son of Wihtgils II. (Conqueror of Kent, etc.), a.d. 228 to 248-49? m. "Vetgista" (grand-daughter of Wihtgils II.), by whom five children: (1) Octha, Oeric-Aesc, Rowena (Ronwen), m. Vortigern, K. of Britain, Hedwig m. Ebissa, her cousin, Odoacer-Hartwacker, left in Saxony.*
- Octha (Ochta), first son of Hengest II., King of Northumbria, father of Eosa II., whose daughter (?) m. Eormenric, K. of Kent (her second cousin).
- Offic-Aesc, second son of Hengest II., K. of Kent, father of Octa (father of Eormenric of Kent, whose daughter Ricula m. Sledda, K. of Essex, and whose son Ethelbert, K. of Kent, m. Bertha, d. of Charibert, King of Paris).
- Horsa II., second son of Raké (Hoc-Gjuki IV.), adopted son of Wihtgils II., had three sons (?): Ebissa, Eosa? Dietrich (left in Saxony).
- SWANA II., d. of Raké (Hoc-Gjuki IV.), was called Odilbalda (Ivalda) from her ancestor, Schilbung-Ivalde, and inherited Eastern Frisia; m. Richiulf-Uffo, who became King of the E. Frisians. Their son Ivalde (Odilbaldus) II. had issue: Richuilf II., ancestor of the East Frisian Kings to Radbold II., who died 775 (dethroned by Charlemagne); eight daughters and two other sons (twins)=Hengest III. and Horsa III., who "ruled and died in Britain" at the end of the fifth century (cf. Frisian Chronicles).
- GIBICH (Hoc-Gjuki V.), King of Burgundy and the Rhine-Lands, m. Oda (or Grimhild) and had issue: (1) Gunther, (2) Kriemhild, and other sons and daughters (the "Nibelungs" of the Burgundy and the Rhine, i.e. "Rhine-Franks").
- Thiassi-Rognie, first son of Schilbung-Ivalde=Kolo-Skais II. m. (?) Fanigold or Gul-fani (Marsh-gold)?, d. of Gulveig (Gold) (Hrimnir's d.), by whom "Viking"=Wilke-Vulcanus, K. of Windland and part of S. Sweden.
- VIKING (WILKE-VULCANUS), son of Thjassi, had by the mermaid Wachilda one son, Wadé: by his wife (a king's daughter) Nordian, K. of Windland, etc. (father of Asprian, Widolf-of-the-Bar, Watté (or Wadé II.) and other issue).
- *Cf. Suffridus Petrus and P. Albinus (Frisian Chron.), who also assert that Odoacer (Audoacrius) was the father of Swardike III. = Cerdic, K. of the W. Saxons.

- Wade, son of "Viking," m. Greipa, d. of Geirrod (the Fire-Giant), and had issue three sons: (1) Wayland the Smith, (2) Egil the Archer, (3) Finn Slagfinn, or Slagfeder the Leech (the Ski-Runner).
- WAYLAND SMITH (Weland, Wieland, Völund, Kleipo-Skais III., etc.), eldest son of Wadé, m. (1) Hervor-Elfwhite, d. of Hlaudverr, (2) Bathilda, d. of Nithad, K. of Niaraland. By Elfwhite he had a son Iran (Witga of the Mead or Wittigouwe). By Bathilda: Witga (Wittich, Witege, Witigis, Wudga, etc.) and Eis-holda? (Isolda), m. Wandelmar.
- EGIL THE ARCHER, second son of Wadé (Arvo-Skais III.), m. Olrun-Snowwhite, d. of Kiar (grandson of Audr the Mighty), by whom is Orandel-Isung the Minstrel.
- FINN SLAGFEDER (Slagfinn), third son of Wadé (Kolo-Skais III.), King of the Frisians, m. (1) Hladgud-Swanwhite, d. of Hlaudverr, by whom is Wildeber-Eberwin (Margrave of Thuringia), (2) Hildeburh, d. of Raké (Hoc-Gjuki IV.) (sister of Hnaef, half-sister of Hengest II.), by whom two sons, "Geldric" and "Ide" (killed as children at Finnsburgh).
- Avo-EGIL III. (Ivor-Ebur the Boar)=Arvo-Skais II., third son of Schilbung, had issue? Gangr-Aurnir, perhaps father of Gerwendel and Ragnar I. the Champion. Gerwendel m. Sculda, d. of Helge Hroarsson by a mermaiden, by whom are Horwendil (Orandel III.) and Fengo (Horwendi) m. Gerutha ("Gertrude"), d. of Roricus II. of Denmark, by whom is Amleth (Hamlet) (cf. Saxo Grammaticus and Shakespeare). Ragnar the Champion is father of Erik Malspaki (Swipdag II.), called "Crafty-Speech," and Rolf or Roller (Uller II.). Erik's son?=Horand (Orandel) the Singer.
- III.—Hasula, d. of Nefr-Nibel, m. Richomer the Frank (cf. Frisian Tradition), the uncle of Arbogast, by whom was issue: Theodemer (Dietmar)? (father of Clogio-Malbodi-Mallobaudes, the Frankish King, who was General to the Emperor Gratian) (cf. Vol. VI., 230, 375).
- IV.—Eugelin-Egil II. (Orandel II.) = Edelbrecht I. of Frisian tradition, third son of Nefr-Nibel: m. ? d. of Sige, Halfdan's son, by whom had issue: (1) Swipdag II., (2) Beigad, (3) Hwitserk. (Swipdag II. was the ancestor of Aella II., King of Deira).

TABLE V.

DESCENT OF HELEN (WIFE OF MAXEN WLEDIG), OF GERAINT (GERONTIUS), GENERAL OF MAXEN WLEDIG, AND OF KING ARTHUR.

- Mynogan (Manogan) descended from Beli I. (of the stock of Brutus, greatgrandson of Aeneas, Prince of Troy): High-King of Britain: had issue two sons, Beli Mawr (Beli II. the Great=Belinus) and Bran Hen (the Old=Brennus).
- I.—Bell Mawr II., High-King of Britain, had issue: (1) Lhudd, (2) Avallach, (3) Penardim (m. Llyr Llydiath (with the Dialect), son of Bran Hen), and other sons and daughters. (Lludd is ancestor of Caswallon (Cassivelaunus), Caratacus, Cunobelinus I. (Cymbeline I.), Boadicea

- (Bordicca=Voida) and Fulgentius (forefather of "Graeme," Peregrine, etc.)).
- AVALLACH (Aballach = Evelach), K. of the Apple-Lands, i.e. Avalon, had issue two sons: Eugein, ancestor of Cunedda the Great and Cunedda or Cunetha the Burner (Cunedda Wledig), etc.; Eudos-Euddollan, ancestor of Coel Hen Godebog (Guotepauc).
- II.—Bran-Hen (by Penardim, d. of Beli Mawr) had issue: Bendigeit-Bran II. (Bran the Blesséd) and others.
- (1) Bendigeit Bran had issue: Cystennin (Constantine)? (cf. Harl. MS. 3859, XVI.) and Caradoc II. Cystennin had issue: Teuhant II. (Tasciovanus), father of Cynvelyn (Cunobelinus) II., father of Caradoc III. (called Cystennin?).
- CARADOC III. (Constantine?) had issue (by Don the Enchantress): Gwydion the Enchanter, Eunydd, Gilvaethwy, Arianrhodd (m. King Math, Sub-King of Arvon), and others. By his wife (?) are Eudav (Eudaf = Octavius) and three daughters. Eldest d. m. Gerontor (Geraint I.), Lord of Albany; second d. m. Cynan (or Clionthes II.), Duke of Cornwall; third d. m. Caranog, Lord of Devon and Gloucester.
- EUDAV (Octavius), Lord of Arvon and Aber Sain (Carnarvon), K. of North Wales and of Cornwall, High-King of Britain, had issue by his wife (?): one daughter, Helen (Elen), m. Maxen Wledig (Maximus), son of Leolin (Llewelyn) and great-grandson of King Coel Hen Godebog. By a concubine (?) two sons: (1) Kynan (Conan) III., Prince in Brittany, later Archbishop of London, father of Kynan V. (Cynan or Conan Camber); (2) Adeon, or Gadeon.
- (2) CARADOC II. AP BRAN (second son of Bendigeit Bran) had issue three sons:

 (1) Eudav? (2) Coellius (Coel) Hen I., m. grand-daughter of Boadicea (i.e. d. of "Marius," a Roman officer and the younger d. of Boadicea), by whom is Leirwg Mawr Bendigeit (St. Lucius the Great), K. of Lloegria (East Britain): no issue; (3) Cynan (Conan) I. had issue two sons: Cleddyvgar (Clionthes?), Lord of Albany and Cadrain (ancestor of Taliessin the Bard (cf. Iolo MSS. 152). Cleddyvgar had issue (?): (1) Gerontor (Geraint I.), Lord of Albany; (2) Cynan (Conan) II. (Clionthes II.?), Duke of Cornwall; and (3) Caranog, Lord of Devon and Gloucester.
- GERONTOR OF ALBANY, eldest son of Cleddyvgar, m. eldest d. of Eudav, son of Caradoc (High-King of Britain) = father of Conan Meriadoc.
- CONAN IV. MERIADOG (Kynon or Cynan Meriadec), Duke, later King, of Brittany in A.D. 383. m. (1) Ottilia, d. of Dionethus (Duke of Cornwall) and sister of St. Ursula; (2) Darerca, d. of Calpurnius and Conchessa, niece of St. Martin of Tours, and sister of St. Patrick, wife of Marius Secundinus (Governor of London?); (3) Sister of Grallon (later King of Brittany). By Ottilia had issue: (1) Urban Congar, K. of Armorica (Brittany), died without issue (?), and (2) Cynyor (Salomon-Guitaul). By Darerca (3): Riwallon and others. By Grallon's sister: other sons and daughters.
- CYNVOR (Salomon-Guitaul), K. of Brittany (Armorica), m. d. of "Flavius Patricius, a Roman," had issue: (1) Aldroen, (2) Constantine III.

- ALDROBN (Aldor, Androin, Daniel, etc.), m. sister of St. Germanus, had issue (by a concubine): Erech=Riothamer (cf. Vol. III., 115-16). by sister of St. Germanus: Budés, Maxentius, Guitol (perhaps "Guotolin," rival of Ambrosius), and others.
- Budes I. (Budic),* King of Brittany, m. "Ermine,"? half-sister of K. Arthur, had issue: Hoel, "Duke" of Brittany ("nephew of Arthur") and others, including "Cathach"? (Hilda), called the "daughter of Arthur" in the Thidrekssaga, m. Herbart of Venedie, nephew (sister's son) of Dietrich of Bern. Hoel I. had issue, his eldest son being Hoel II., m. d. of Run (younger son of Mael-Con, i.e. Maelgwyn Gwynedd, nephew of Arthur).
- Constantine III. = Cystennin Bendigeit or Custennin Gorneu (Constantine the Blest of Corneu in Brittany), High-King of Britain, m. "a Roman Lady"? and had issue by her: (1) Constant the Monk (murdered by Picts by Vortigern's orders); (2) Aurelius Ambrosius; (3) Uther Pendragon; (4) Anna (first wife of K. Loth of Orkney); (5) Ada, m. Conran (Conghall), King of Scots. By other (illegitimate) unions had issue: (6) Erbin and others.
- AURELIUS AMBROSIUS, second son of Constantine III. Gorneu, m. ? daughter of Constantine II. the Usurper (son of Maxen Wledig?), by whom he had issue, a daughter: m. ? Madoc, illegitimate son of Uther.
- UTHER PENDRAGON, third son of Constantine III. Gorneu. High-King of Britain, m. Ygraine (Igerna or Eigr), d. of Amlawd Wledig (Artorius Justus or Arthwys II.), widow of Gorlois, d. of Cornwall. Had issue (by a concubine)? (1) Madoc, "the Joy of the Wall" (cf. "Gododin," Skene); by Ygraine: (2) Arthur the Emperor and three (?) daughters: the eldest d. m. Aircol Lawhir (descendant of Maxen Wledig); the second d. m. Catolaun Lawhir (Long-Hand), son of Enniaun Girt (son of Cunetha the Burner); the third d. m. Eugain Dantgwin (second son of Enniaun Girt).
- Madoc, illegitimate son of Uther, had issue: two daughters (?). The eldest d. m.? Mordred, son of Loth and Mawgawse (half-sister of Arthur); the second d. m.? Constantine IV., King of Damnonia (son of Cador of Cornwall and K. Arthur's successor).
- ARTHUR THE EMPEROR (King Arthur) = Artorius III., son of Uther Pendragon and Ygraine, grandson of Amlawd Wledig on his mother's side, b. A.D. 444? High-King of Britain, 459? killed at B. of Camlan (or disappeared), 492? m. Guinevere, d. of King Leodigrance, had issue:

 (1) Llacheu, (2) Amhar (who both predeceased him), and some daughters.
- CYNAN II. (Clionthes?), second son of Cleddyvgar, Duke of Cornwall, m. the second d. of Caradoc II. (sister of Eudav), by her had issue: Caradoc IV. and Dionethus=Dunwal (D. of Cornwall after his nephew Maurice). Dionethus had two daughters: St. Ursula and Ottilia, first wife of Conan Meriadoc.
- CARADOC IV. (Duke of Cornwall), d. 381-82. Had issue: (1) Maurice, "Count" of Cornwall, died without issue (killed at B. of Almond Water, 381-82); (2) Gorlois.

^{*} Probably the same as Emyr Llyddaw of the Breton genealogists.

Gorlots (Ricca = Riothamer) or Gorloys, b. 381? D. of Cornwall (after Dionethus), styled "Pennhynev Kerneu" (Chief of the Cornish Veterans), m. (1)? (2) Ygraine (Igerna = Eigr). By first wife had issue: (1) Morgan Le Fay, m. Urien Rheged I. ("King Urience"); (2) Elaine, m. Nentre of Garlot; (3) Mawgawse (Belisant), m. Loth (Llew), K. of Lothian and Orkneys. By Ygraine: (4) Ermine, m. Budés of Armorica; (5) Tegau Eurwyn? (Euvron), m. Caradoc Vreichvras (Strong Arm); (6) Cador, D. of Cornwall; (7) Gormant ("brother of Arthur on the mother's side"). Cador of Cornwall m.? daughter of Muircheartach, K. of Alba. (Muircheartach was the son of Muireadhach (Murdoch), son of Eoghan (Niall of Connaught's second son), and Ercha, d. of Lorn (Lodharn), who was second son of Erc, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhair (Achay, i.e. Ethodius, great-grandson of Cormac Finn). By her had issue: (1) Constantine IV., K. of Damnonia, succeeds his Uncle Arthur as High-King of Britain; dethroned by his nephew Aurelius Conan, and takes refuge in Scotland, where he becomes a hermit. Is called in Scottish Chronicles "the son of Muircheartach," but was perhaps his grandson? (2) "son," who, with his two young sons, was murdered by Aurelius Conan, his nephew.

CABANGG, third son of Cleddyvgar, Lord of Devon and Gloucester, m. the third d. of Caradoc III.; had issue: Gerant II. (Gerontius, General of Maximus and later of Constantine II. the Usurper). Geraint's issue by his wife Gudreda (Nounechia), i.e. "Wise Counsellor" (a Frisian maiden)=(1) Eldol, "Earl of Gloster"; (2) Eldav, Bp. of Gloster; (3) Kaw of Kym Kawlydd, in N. Britain, and others. Eldol was perhaps father of Geraint III. (Lord of Chartres) and a daughter who m. Erbin (illegitimate son of Constantine Gorneu). Their issue=Geraint IV. of Devon, m. Enid, d. of Earl Yniol; by her, ancestor of the "Geraints" of Devon; father of Kaw II. and others.

TABLE VI.

THE HOUSE OF COEL HEN GODEBOG, shewing the DESCENT and ISSUE OF MAXEN WLEDIG (MAGNUS MAXIMUS) AND OF ARTORIUS II., i.e. AMLAWD WLEDIG (GRANDFATHER OF KING ARTHUR).

- TEUHANT HI. (Tegvan=Tasciovanus), fifth or sixth from Mynogan, being descended from Eudos-Euddollan, younger son of Avallach (Apulicius), son of Beli Mawr (see Table V.), King of Lothian? m.? a daughter of Cunedda the Great (King of Cymric Picts, N. Britain, Mid-Fourth Century). Had issue:
- Coel Hen Godasog Guotepauc, a North British Prince, who, coming South, becomes King of Colchester (Camulodunum) and Over-King of Lloegria (East Britain). [Coel should be placed about sixth or seventh from Mynogan (father of Beli Mawr), but he is usually made seventeenth!] The generations between Avallach and Coel require contraction: they seem to contain duplicates and titles confused with real personal names. Coel m. (?) and by her had issue: Helen (Elen), Llwydrod (?), Ceneu (Cunedda) and Gwawl (Julia).

- I.—Helen I. (Elen) m. Constantius Chlorus, A.D. 305-06, by him had issue:

 Constantine the Great (Roman Emperor, 306-377), who was father of
 (1) Constantine II., 337-40; (2) Constantius II., 337-361; and (3)
 Constant I., 337-350 (also other issue).
- II.—LLWYDROD=CLOTRI, called GARBONIUM, i.e. GERMANIANUS. (cf. Harl. MS. 3859, X). Taken as hostage to Rome, with his sons, by Constantine the Great, his nephew: m. a Romano-Spanish Lady. By an irregular? British union had issue: Dunwal-Moelmut = Dummgual (Harl. X.) (father of Bran and Cincar; Cincar is father of Morcant (Morgan) Bulc (the Belgian), and perhaps of Asser of Cornwall. Morcant Bulc is father of Coledauc, father of Morgan . . ., etc.). By the Romano-Spanish Lady (related to Count Theodosius, General of Valentinian I.) had issue: (1) Trahern (sent to Britain and killed in a conspiracy), (2) Leolin (Llewelyn), (3) Marinel (Marinus: Meuric=Mauritius), killed at B. of Siscia, A.D. 388.
- LEOLIN (LLEWELYN), second son of Llwydrod: Prince of Powys: exile in Rome and Spain; "Cupbearer of Constans" (i.e. Pincer-Missr, of. Harl. MS. X.) m. a Roman Lady of the Anician House ("Maxima"), d. 350, perhaps murdered with Constans I. by the British rebel Magnentius. Had issue: two sons (1) Maxen Wledig (Magnus Maximus) and (2) Marcellinus (killed at B. of Pettau, 388).
- Maxen Weedig (Clemens (Flavius) Magnus Maximus). When a hostage in Italy or Spain became nominal Prince of Powys in 350? on death of his father. Ruled as "Viceroy" for his wife Helen (on death of her father Eudav in 371?) over North Wales (Arvon, Corneu, etc.) and Cornwall; also over Powys in his own right. "Duke of Britain" and Roman "Legate" c. 380, or earlier. Roman Emperor (Usurper) of the West, 383-388: m. Helen, d. of Eudav (Octavius), had issue 11 children: (1) Seveira (Sevira), m. Vortigern; (2) Gwythyr (Flavius Victor), k. at Treves by Count Arbogast, 388; (3) Custennin or Cystennin (Constantine II. the Usurper?), High-King of Britain, 407-411; (4) Sebastian, killed 411; (5) Owain Vinddhu (Finddhu), i.e. "Black-Lip" = Eugenius, Over-King of Britain; (6) Clydwyn (Cloitguin = Claudianus?), Lord of Demetia, i.e. Dyved (cf. Harl. II.); (7) Dunaut (Donatus) (perhaps "Maximus," the Ward of Gerontius, Pretender to Roman Empire in 411); (8) Ednyved, K. of Strathclyde; (9) Anthun Dhu; (10) Peblic (Publius), perhaps Petronius Maximus of the Anician House (Emp. of the West in 455 and killed that year with his son Palladius in a riot in Rome); (11) "Constantia"? the "little daughter" healed by Bishop Illidius (buried at Clermont-Ferrand (Arvernus), cf. Vol. VIII., 176).
- (1) Seveira, m. Vortigern (Guorthegirn) or Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenau, "Ruler of the Perverse or Repulsive Lips," King of Britain, by him had issue: (1) Vortimer (Guorthemer=Urban II.?), (2) Katigern (Cyndeyrn), and (3) Pascentius. Vortimer had issue: three daughters? (1) The eldest d. m.? Clotri the Tribune (grandson of Maxen Wledig), (2) Anna, m. Cynyr of Caer Gawch, son of Amlawd Wledig. Their daughter Non m. Sandde ap Cedic (son of Ceretic ap Cunetha Wledig), and was mother of St. David. (3) Modron m. Ynyr of Gwent (great-grandson of Maxen Wledig).

- (3) Custennin = Constantine II. the Usurper, High-King of Britain (Emperor of the West), killed 411. Had issue: Constans and Julian, both killed 411, and a daughter (?) m. ? Aurelius Ambrosius, son of Constantine of Britany.
- (4) OWAIN VINDDHU had issue: (1) Madoc (the Voyager?), (2) St. Pebli (Publius), (3) Eginir (whose sons are (1) Gwrddyled, (2) Pebli).
- (5) CLYDWYN OF DEMETIA had issue: Clotri the Tribune (cf. Harl. II.), whose son Aircol Lawhir (Agricola with the Long-Hand), perhaps Urban II.?, m. d. of Uther and Ygraine. He was a Ruler in Dyved and had issue: Vorteporius=Voteporix the Protector (Guorthepir), "the wicked son of a good King" (cf. Gildas), High-King of Britain after Aurelius Conan, 496-500? Had issue: Cincar, father of Petr, father of Arthur of Dyved (sometimes confused with "King Arthur").
- (6) Ednyved, K. of Strathclyde, had issue: Dyvnwal (Donwal?) and others.

 Dyvnwal had issue: (1) Tudwal Tutclud (father of Rhydderch Hael,
 K. of Strathclyde), (2) Ynyr of Gwent (m. Modron, d. of Vortimer),
 and others.
- (7) Anthun Dhu (Antonius or Antoninus the Black=Anton, Antor, Auctor, Hector): Foster-father of K. Arthur and father of Kay (Caius), Arthur's Seneschal.
- III.—Ceneu (Cunedda of the South), second son of Coel Hen Godebog, K. of Deheubarth (S. Wales), had issue: (1) Gwrwst Ledlwm, Lord of Mona, (2) Mar (Mor), (3) Masguic Clofaut (Maxentius Clavus Latus), i.e. "of the Broad Stripe" (Senator), and others.
- (1) GWRWST LEDLWM had issue: Meirchon Gul, who had issue: (1) Cynvarch Ver, (2) Elidyr Lydanwyn, (3) Lyr Marini (Merini), (4) March (Marcus or Mark), King of Cornwall (m. Iseult of Ireland), and others. Cynvarch had issue: (1) Enlinni (m. Teudric Mawr, K. of Glamorgan); (2) Arawn (Aranius, Auguselus), K. of Annwyn, in N. Britain (?); (3) Urien Rheged I.; (4) Loth-Llew (Lot).
- URIEN RHEGED I. (K. of Rheged) (Strathclyde) m. Morgan Le Fay (half-sister of K. Arthur) and had issue: (1) Mabon, (2) Madoc, (3) Owain of the Ravens. (Madoc, perhaps, was father of Urien Rheged II.?).
- LOTH (K. of Lothian and Orkneys) m. (1) Anna, d. of Constantine Gorneu Bendigeit of Brittany; (2) Mawgawse, half-sister of K. Arthur. By Anna had issue: (1) Gweir Gurhyt Ennwir and (2) Gweir Baleir Hir (Long-Lance). By Mawgawse: (3) Gawain (Gwalchmai) and other sons; also (4) Mordred (Modred), rumoured to be K. Arthur's son by Mawgawse. Mordred m.? d. of Madcc (illegitimate son of Uther Pendragon) by d. of Aurelius Ambrosius? Had issue: (1-2) two sons, murdered by their uncle (by marriage), i.e. Constantine IV. (son of Cador) and (3) Aurelius Conan.
- AURELIUS CONAN=Cynan Wledig (A. Caninus), the grandson of Uther Pendragon and of Aurelius Ambrosius, nephew of Constantine IV. by marriage. High-King of Britain (after Constantine IV.) circa 495? Over-King of Powys by conquest and, perhaps, by marriage with a descendant of Katigern or Pascent (or Catell Deyrnluc the Herdsman). d. without male issue? in 496? succeeded by Vorteporius, who, perhaps, m. his daughter?

- (2) Mar, second son of Ceneu ap Coel Hen, had issue: Arthwys I. (Artorius Castus?), who had issue: (1) Arthwys II. (Artor?), (2) Kynvelyn,
 (3) Pabo Post-Prydein (cf. Vol. III., 112, for his issue), and (4) Keidyaw, father of Gwenddolew, Nudd and Kov.*
- ARTHWYS II. (Artorius Justus?)=Amlawd Wledig (the Rich Lord)=Gurcant Magnus? (the Great Head of Chieftains?) m. Gweh, d. of Cunetha (Cunedda) Wledig, "the Burner." Had issue: (1) Guorodu Hen (the old)=Gwrbothu, also called Cillrwch (Viridius Celer?), whose son is Ernic; (2) Cynyr of Caer Gawch, m. Anna, d. of Vortigern, had issue: Non, m. Sandde (grandson of Cunedda Wledig), whose son is St. David; (3) Llygyatrudd Emys; (4) Reingulid, m. Bicanus of Brittany, whose son is St. Illtyd; (5) Goleuddydd, m. Kilydd Kelyddon, whose son is Kilhwch, m. Olwen, d. of Ispaddaden Penkawr (brother of Custennin the Shepherd and son of Dyfnedig); (6) Dywana (Tywannwedd) m. (1) Tutvwlch Tutwal of Corneu and (2) Arwystli Gloff; (7) daughter m. Custennin the Shepherd, whose son is Goreu (cousingerman of King Arthur); (8) Onbraust (?) (d. of Gurcant Magnus) m. Meuric II. of Glamorgan; (9) Ygraine (Igerna=Eigr) m. (1) Gorlois of Cornwall and (2) Uther Pendragon.
- (3) Masguic Clopaut=Maxentius Clavus Latus (i.e. Senator with the Red Stripe) cf. Nicholson, Dynasty of Cunedda, 86, whose son is Laenauc I., father of Gwallauc of Anwythic (Shrewsbury), father of Caradoc Vreichvras or Breichbras, i.e. Strong-Arm II.? The other was son of Lyr Marini ap Meirchon Gul). This Maxentius has been confused with Maxen Wledig (cf. Maxentius, son of Aldroen, Table V.).

TABLE VII.

THE HOUSE OF CUNEDDA.

I.—CUNEDDA I. THE GREAT (Cunetha, Cunedag, Ceneu, Kinuit, Kenneth, etc.), son of Tacit(us), descended from Eugein, elder son of Avallach, son of Beli Mawr (see Table V.), King of the Cymric Picts in N. Britain (early Fourth Century) (the Cymry were a northern branch of the Brythonic Celts). m. ? had issue: (1) Jaco; (2) Padarn Pesrudd (Paternus of the Red Cloak), Lord of Manaw of the Godolin, in Lothian; (3) Coel I. of Duvnonia (Ayrshire?) and Galloway; (4) daughter m. Teuhant, father of Coel Hen Godebog; (5) Ceretic Wledig I.; (6) Einion Yrth? Lord of Chester and Lancashire.

II.—PADARN PESRUDD had issue: (1) Dwywe I. m. Tegid (Tacit) II., son of Jaco; (2) Edeyrn (Aeternus) m. Gwawl (Julia), d. of Coel Hen (Godebog, and had issue: Cunetha (Cunedda) Wledig the Burner

(Flame-Bearer).

III.—CUNETHA THE BURNER, circa 349.50, contemporary of Maxen Wledig (though of an earlier generation) and of Hengest II. Came from Lothian to N. Wales about 390 and divided it amongst his sons, killed in B. of Crayford about 435-37? m. (1) Dwywe II. (Wavl), d. of Padarn II., son of Tegid II. (son of Jaco); m. (2) Gwen I., d. of Cunedda II. (Deive), son of Coel of Ayrshire. Had issue by Dwywe II.: (1) Tybiaun (Tiberianus), whose son is Meirion (Mari-

*Nudd was father of Gwynn, Edeyrn the Sparrow-Hawk (Arthur's Knight) and others.

anus) of Merioneth; (2) Osmael Gwron, whose son is Cynyr (fosterfather of Kay, Arthur's son), and daughter? m. Anthun (son of Maxen Wledig); (3) Rumaun (Romanus); (4) Dunaut (Donatus); (5) Ceretic Wledig II. of Ceregdiawn (Cardigan), Interpreter of Vortigern, formerly K. of Strathclyde (perhaps the "Coroticus" of St. Patrick's letter), had issue: of whom one son=Cedic, father of Sandde, father of St. David. (6) Abloyc (Avellach=Apulicius). (7) Enniaun Girt (Ennianus), had issue: (1) Catolaun Lawhir (Long-Hand), m. d. of "Tidlet," King of Goidel-Picts (i.e. Titulatus, or perhaps "Y didlet," the exile, which probably refers to Uther, whose title="Pendragon," exile in Brittany as a youth). Catolaun had issue: Mael-Con (Maelgwyn Gwynedd) = Maglocunus, High-King of Britain, 496 or 500 to 502? (or 547-48), "nephew of Arthur" ("Vita Merlini"). (2) Eugain (Eugenius) Dantguin (White-Tooth), m. d. of Tidlet (see above), had issue: Cinglas (Cinlas)=Cunoglas, K. of Cumbria?), "nephew of Arthur" (referred to by Gildas, together with "Maglocunus"). (8) Docmail. (9) Edeyrn III. and others. By Gwen, Cunetha the Burner had issue: (10) Gwen II. m. Amlawd Wledig (see Table VI.) and (11) Coel II.

IV.—Cerret Wiedig I., third son of Cunetha I. the Great, Ruler of Southern Shores of Forth, etc., had issue: (1) Edin of Dunedin (Edinburgh) and (2) Garthoc (Arthur of the North). Edin m. d. of Anlach, son of Corineog (an Irish Scandinavian Chief), had issue: Avlach (Avallach II.) Guor Bre called Anlac, Lord of Bernicia, m. Marcella, d. of Teudiric I. of Glamorgan. Had issue: Eigr m. Coel II. (son of Cunetha the Burner) and Brychan Brycheinioc I. (cf. Vol. VI., pp. 116-17), "Anlach's son." Brychan had issue: Clydwyn (Clotain, Duke of Cornwall, i.e. Carnwyllon) and Avlac (Avallach) Goronac, m. Marcia? d. of Teudric III. of Glamorgan, whose son is Brychan Brycheiniog II.

TABLE VIII.

THE HOUSE OF GLAMORGAN.

TEUDYRIC I. (Tathal), King of Uriconium (Groec or Gurawec(on)), an "Outlander from Greece"—perhaps Theoda-reiks=Theodoric (King of the Folk), a Goth? had issue: (by?) (1) Marcella (Marchell) m. Avlac Guor-Bre; (2) Meuric I.; (3) Ninniaw (Teithrin). Meuric I. had issue: Peipiaw (Peipiau) m. Morvydd, daughter of Ninniaw, whose issue is Eurddil m. Brychan Brycheiniog I. (of Brecknock). Ninniaw had also Teithvalch, whose issue is: (1) Teudric II. of Essyllwg (K. of Glamorgan and Gwent); (2) Tudtheyrn; (3) Cartandes, m. Eugen (Eoghan), K. of Scots (see Vols. IV. and VI.). Teudric II. had issue: Meuric II. of Gwent (Vol. VI., 116) and a daughter, m. Morcant Bulc. Tudtheyrn had issue: Teudric III. (Mawr=the Great), K. of Glamorgan, etc., whose issue is: (1) Marcia? m. Avlac Goronac; (2) Meuric III., K. of Glamorgan, etc., m. Onbraust, d. of Gurcant Magnus (Amlawd Wledig?) [whose issue=(1) Athruis (Atroys, i.e. Artorius?), ancestor of Kings of Glamorgan, confused with King Arthur); (2) Idnerth (Vol. VIII., 359; (3) Frioc] (3) Cyhelin ap Teudric Mawr, "Archbishop of London"?

TABLE IX.

THE SCOTTISH AND IRISH KINGS, SHEWING DESCENT OF KING FINCOMARKE; WITH THAT OF HIS HEIRS, EUGEN AND ETHODIUS, and THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO KING NIALL OF IRELAND. &c.

- Beli Mawr (Beli II.), son of Mynogan: had issue: Cadwal, who had issue:

 Cadwallon (Lord of Brigantia in Alba), who, by Aregwedd Voedawg (Cartismandua), had (1) Caradoc, K. of Alba; (2) Corbreid I.; (3) Voida (Boudicca or Boadicea). Corbreid I. had issue: (1) Corbreid II., (2) Tulcan, (3) Brecus, (4) daughter m. Feidhlimidh (Phelim) Reachtmhor (High-King of Ireland). Corbreid II. m. d. of Caradoc (his uncle): had issue: Lugtatus, died without issue.
- PHELIM (HIGH-KING OF IRELAND) = son of Tuathal Teacht of the Race of Heremon (Eireamhon) the Milesian: had issue: (1) Conn Ceadchathach (of 100 Battles), (2) Eochaidh Fionn (the Fair), (3) Fiachaidh Suighdhe, (3) Mogh Nuada = Eoghan Mohr = Mogallus (cf. Boece, Scot. Hist.), i.e. "Slave of Nuada," (5) daughter m.? Eochaidh (the Horseman) = Ethodius (descent unknown).
- (1) CONN CEADCHATHACH (High-King of Ireland) m. Meave, d. of Conar Cualaun: had issue: (1) Art (circa 254?) and others, of whom (2) Savé m. her cousin Angus Oilill Olom and (3) Saruit m. (1) Conaire, son of Modha Lamba; (2) Neimhidh, son of Sraibhgheaun.
- ART (High-King of Ireland) had issue: Cormac Ulfhada, who had issue:
 (1) Cairbre Lithfeachair and ten daughters, of whom (2) Grainné and
 (3) Aillbhe both m. Finn MacCumhaill).
- CAIRBRE LITHFEACHAIR: had issue: (1) Fiachra Sraibhthine (High-King of Ireland), (2) Eochaidh Doimhlean m. Aileach, d. of Cormac Cas (Fincomarke). Fiachra had issue: Murdoch (Muireadhach) Tireach, who had issue: Eochaidh Muighmedon, who had issue (by Caren Casdubh, d. of the Saxon Chief Sachel Bolb): (1) Niall Naoighiallach (of the Nine Hostages), and by his wife Mongfinn II. (d. of Fiodhach): (2) Brian, (3) Fiachaidh, (4) Fearghus, (5) Oilill.
- NIALL NAOIGHIALLACH had issue by Inné, d. of Fiachaidh: (1) Fiachaidh. (By Rioghnach), (2) Laoghaire, (3) Eanna, (4) Maine, (5) Eoghan, (6) Conall Gulban, (7) Conall Cremhthoinn, (8) Cairbre.
- LAOGHAIRE (High-King of Ireland), succeeded by his nephew Dathi, son of Fiachaidh. Eoghan (fifth son of Niall) had issue: Muireladhach m. Earcha, d. of Loarn (Lorne), by whom (1) Muircheartach and others. Muircheartach m. d. of King of France? (widow of Luirig). Their daughter? m.? Constantine IV. of Britain (cailed "son of Muircheartach" in Scottish Annals, but probably son of Cador of Cornwall): had issue: (1) "Gaedhal Ficht" (the Goidel-Pict) and others.
- II.—EOGHAN MHOR (MOGH NUADA=MOGALLUS), son of Phelim, K. of South Ireland (killed by his brother Conn) had issue: (1) Aonghus Oilill Olum, (2) Fiochaidh.
- AONCHUS OILILL OLUM m. Savé, d. of Conn: had issue: Cormac Cas and others.

- CORMAC CAS = CORMAC FINN, FINCOMARKE, i.e. Feredach (Ferat), Fionn, Talorcan, Thelargus, Ubthaire, etc., High-King of Alba, m. (1)? d. of Donald II., son of Athirco of Alba; (2) d. of Derili the Pict; (3) Samhaior, d. of Finn MacCumhail (and sister of Oisin, i.e. Ossian). Had issue by first wife: (1) Mongfinn I., m. Conall Corc, K. of Leinster. By second wife: (2) Garnath, (3) Alpin, (4) Tinné (Kings of Alba) [Tinné's d. m. Nechtan the Pict, son of Derili: their issue= (1) Heirgust, K. of Picts, (2) Heirthorstan, (3) daughter?, mother of Romacus (Craithlint's nephew). Heirgust had issue: (1) Drost (406-451), (2) Angus (Hungus), (3) Nectan, (4) Brede and (5) "Castantin," father of Drost II. Angus had issue: Talorcan and Uven]. By third wife: (5) Connla, (6) Mogh Corb, (7) Aileach (Oilean) m. EochAIDH Doimhlean, younger son of Cairbre Lithfeachair. [Their issue=(1)] Cairioll (Colla Uais), (2) Muireadhach (Colla Da Crioch), (3) Aodh= Hugh (Colla Meann = the Stammerer)]. Colla Uais had issue: Eochaidh. C. Da Crioch had issue: (1) Finchadh (the Traitor) (cf. Vol. V., 424, etc.), (2) Rochadh, (3) Imchadh, (4) Fiachra. C. Meann had issue: (1) Kerball, (2) Bernan, (3) Artrac (father of Cathald, etc.), and others. Mongfinn I. had issue (by her marriage with Conall Corc, K. of Leinster): (1) Maire Leamhna (Lord of Lennox), (2) Cairbre Cruithneach (the Pict), who was Lord of Mar, and others. and others.
- CAIRBRE CRUITHNEACH, m.? d. of Aonghus Feart, son of Fearghus, son of Cairbre Riada (Eochaidh), brother of Angus (C. Mus) and Oilioll (C. Baskin), who were sons of Conaire II. and Saruit, d. of Conn Ceadchattach (see above). Their issue: (1) Eugen (Eoghan, Owen, Eugenius) called Gabhran I., K. of Alba, (2) Eochaidh Muinreamhair (Achay, i.e. Ethodius), great-grandsons of Cormac Cas (Finn) = Fincomarke.
- Eugen m. Cartandes, d. of Teithvalch of Glamorgan: had issue: Eugenia (a nun). Eochaidh (Ethodius) (Exile in Denmark) m. Rocha, d. of Roric [i.e. Roricus or Hredric, son of Hroar II., King of Denmark, cf. "Beowulf," and sister of Gerutha (mother of "Amleth"), i.e. Hamlet.] Had issue:=Erc and Olchu.
- Erc m. d. of "Graeme" (exiled descendant of "Fulgentius"), d. 474? Issue = (1) Fearghus I. (Fergus), d. 501? (2) Loarn (Lodharn=Lorne), (3) Aonghus=Angus.
- Fergus I. had issue: (1) Eugenius II., (2) Dongard (Domhangart), (3)
 Constantius or Constantine? (4) "Godfrey" of the Isles? Dongard
 had issue: (1) Conghall or Dongall and Gabhran (Eugenius III.?).
- CONGHALL (Dongall) = GORANUS = CONRAN m. Ada, d. of Constantine III. Had issue by her or another wife? (1) Eugenius III. or IV., (2) Conall, father of Kenneth (Cunedda?) Keir, and (3) Duncan (?). Gabhran (Eugenius III.?) had issue: (1) Eoghanan (or Reginan), (2) daughter? m. Aodhan (Aidan), adopted son of Gabhran (being son of Eochaidh Feidhlim and d. of Cobhthach, younger son of Dathi, grandson of Niall). This Eochaidh F. is probably the son of Eochaidh of Leinster (Niall's enemy), son of Eanna Cinnsealach (Foul-Laugh). Loarn (second son of Erc) had issue: Earcha, m. (1) Saran, descendant of

- Colla Da Crioch, a "King of Britain"? (2) Muireadhach, son of Eoghan (fifth son of Niall), whom see above.
- FIOCHAIDH, younger son of Eoghan Mhor, had issue: Oilill Flam Beag, whose son is Daire Cearb, father of Fiodhach, father of (1) CRIMTHANN, High-King of Ireland, m. Fidhearg, d. of Muireadhach Tireach (K. of Connaught and High-King of Ireland), (2) Mongfinn II., m. E. Muighmedon.
- III.—DAUGHTER OF PHELIM, High-King of Ireland (by d. of Corbreid I.), m. Eochaidh (?)=Ethodius, son of ?: had issue: (1) Ethodius I., K. of Alba, (2) Satrahell (father of Donald I., who died without issue).
- ETHODIUS I. had issue: (1) Ethodius II., (2) Athirco (Ethordon=Eoghan?), (3) Doorus,
- ATHIRCO had issue: (1) Findock, (2) Carentius (Caros="Carausius"), whose son? "Menapius" was father of Caros II. [Carausius II., the "Casar" of Constantine II. the Usurper], (3) Donald II., whose daughter? m.? Cormac Finn.
- FINDOCK, son of Athirco, had issue: (1) Crathlynt and (2, 3, 4) sons (fathers of Romacus, Fethelmagus and Angusianus by Pictish mothers). FETHELMAGUS died last of these three cousins, and was succeeded by EUGEN, son of Cairbre Cruithneach (The Pict), as Sub-King of Dalriad and Alba. (Cormac Finn, K. of the Picts=Ard-Righ or High-King of Alba). For these, see above.
- Mogh Corb, fifth son of Cormac Cas (Fincomarke), had issue: Fear Corb, father of Angus Tireoch, father of Lughaidh Meann (the Stammerer), called L. Laimhdhearg (Red-Hand), whose son is Conall Eachluaith (of the Swift Steeds), foster-son of Crimthann (High-King of Ireland). Becomes K. of Munster after death of Conall Corc, son of another Lughaidh (K. of Munster and a kinsman of Conall). Conall is also kinsman of Niall (cf. Vol. V., 310, etc.).

SOME ADDITIONAL WORKS CONSULTED FOR THE GENEALOGIES

- BERGMANN (F. G.) Les Gètes, 1859; La Fascination de Gulfi, 1861; Les Chants de Sol, 1858; Le Message de Skyrnir et les Dits de Grimnir (tirés de l'Edda de Saemund: comment perpetuel), 1871.
- GRIEVE (S.) Book of Colonsay and Oronsay, 2 vols, 1923.
- RHOSCOMYL (Owen) The Flamebearers (public ed., not in Brit. Mus. Library), 1905; St. David, N.D.; "Brethon or Cymru," being the MS. Pedigree of J. A. Williams, Esq., of Aberglaslyn, N. Wales, inspected by the owner's kind permission.
- See also Anscombe, Boece, Frisian Chronicles, Grimm, Keating, Rhys (Sir J.), Rydberg, Saxo Grammaticus, etc., in List of Authorities.

ERRATA IN TEXT.

VOLUME I.

Introduction, page v., line 1, for "Beckenham" read "Beckham."

Page 18, lines 5 and 7, for "thy "read "your."

Page 18, line 21, for "venemous" read "venomous."

Page 45, line 5, for "pale blue wistaria crept" read "some pale blue blossoms fell."

Page 52, line 5, for "laughted" read "laughed."

Page 59, line 5, for "elbows" read "elbow."

Page 71, line 5, insert "by" between "Guest's" and "far."

Page 121, line 5, for "Ygdrasil" read "Yggdrasil."

Page 129, line 12, for "Gjuki" read "Einef."

Page 129, line 19, for "sons" read "stock," and add Note 3A: Einef = Gjuki I., father of Gjuki-Hoc (Raké). Erik and Rolf-Uller (Roller)=great-grandsons of Avo-Egil, brother of Thjassi. See Genealogies in Index Volume of Part I.

Page 130, line 7, for "Save Gjuki, who, as Hoc," read "His grandson Gjuki-Hoc."

Page 134, line 16, read "That I found on thee, when, a wandering child."

Page 138, Note 10, for "Sn. Edda" read "Saem. Edda."

Page 139, Note 1, for "Sn. Edda" read "Saem. Edda."

Page 144, line 9, for "Ygdrasil" read "Yggdrasil."

Page 144, Note 4, add "and Elder Edda (Sigurthark. v. II., Reginsmol and Fajnismol)."

Page 200, last line, for "east" read "west."

Page 201, line 6, for "Hjörvard" read "Hovard."

Page 227, line 13, for "Vinskornir" read "Vingskornir."

Page 339, line 11, for "Geirod" read "Geirrod."

VOLUME II.

Page 4, line 11, for "wrath" read "wroth."

Page 30, Note 2, for "Antiquitetes" read "Antiquitates."

Page 105, line 6, delete comma after "twain."

Page 138, line 15, for "mortal" read "human."

Page 146, line 8, for "further" read "farther."

Page 150, insert after line 4:

"But Orandel held fast his kinsman's hand,"

and on the same page insert after line 22:

"And with them went the laughing Orandel."

Page 150, line 25, for "he" read "they."

Page 268, Note 2 (line 2), for "Uberz" read "Ubers."

VOLUME III.

Page 35, line 10, for "Cormac" read "Kormac."

Page 76, line 12, for "grit" read "spunk."

Page 78, line 20, for "lose they" read "forfeit."

Page 134, Note 2, for "Valentinian II." read "Valentinian I."

Page 136, cancel line 13 and substitute-

"The sound of the great buccinae I hear."

Page 142, line 16, for "Tesserarii" read "Tesseraries."

Page 144, cancel line 7 and substitute-

"Still can I hear the booming buccinae."

Page 158, line 15, for "Goth" read "Frank."

Page 167, line 19 (page 198, line 18, and wherever it occurs), for "Corstòrpitum" read "Corstópitum."

Page 185, in inscription under illustration facing this page, transfer "who played at chess" to the next line and read "Who played at chess. Beyond these pretty boys."

Page 196, cancel lines 8-9 and substitute-

"Wide-sprinkled lay farm-houses of dark stone . . . Or cothars' huts of turf . . . A few white sheep."

Page 198, line 17, for "his steed to the front" read "to the front his steed."

Page 199, line 19, insert . after "tread."

Page 215, Note 10. This note should read: "A Duplicar=a junior officer in an Auxiliary Ala or other Regiment of Horse."

Page 235, line 11, for "not" read "nor."

Page 240, cancel line 21, and substitute-

"Unto Bemulie ere the set of sun."

Page 247, line 8, for "Vernicones" read "Vernicomes."

Page 251, line 14, for "celices" read "celoces."

Page 252, line 4, for "influence having not" read "lacking influence."

Page 261, line 23, for "in some part served" read "served, in some part."

Page 263, line 21, for "three" read "two."

Page 264, line 1, for "A good" read "Inboard."

Page 277, cancel line 2 and substitute-

"No aid from sail had I, nor needed oar."

Page 325, line 17 (and wherever it occurs), for "Crimthain" read "Crimthann."

Page 366, line 2, for "Caillach" read "Cailleach."

VOLUME IV.

Page 47, line 22, for "poop" read "prow."

Page 51, cancel line 17 and substitute-

"But not promotion, lacking friends at Court."

Page 78, line 4, for "face" read "look."

Page 79, line 14, for "At this time he served" read "He served at this time."

Page 108, line 12, for "Dionysius" read "Dionysus."

Page 146, line 10 (and wherever it occurs), for "Niall of Munster" read "Niall of Connaught."

Page 176, line 6, for "Now King of Munster" read "The Prince of Connaught."

Page 195, line 18, for "Oderir" read "Odraerir."

Page 239, line 19 (not 21, as given in Errata to this Volume) should read "The hill-crest had receded, so it seemed."

Page 258, line 3, for "word" read "sign," and line 8, for "songs" read "song."

Page 265, line 20, for "may be" read "maybe."

Page 303, line 2, for "King of Munster" read "Prince of Connaught."

Page 304, line 1, for "King" read "Prince," and line 4, for "Doth" read "Dost."

Page 324, line 23, for "Vadovero" read "Vadavero."

Page 337, line 22, for "Jovinian" read "Jovinus."

Page 360, line 11, for "further" read "farther."

Page 386, line 20, for "dost" read "doth."

Page 389, line 3, for "umoved" read "unmoved."

Page 404, line 8, insert "his" after "with."

Note.—There seems to be some division of opinion as to where the accent should fall in the place-name "Callanish," but as the majority of the Lewes Islanders apparently accent it on the first syllable and not on the second, as scanned in this volume, alternate readings are here given:—

Page 60, line 9, "That runs from Callanish to Stornoway," and line 25, "Find us the road that leads to Callanish". . . .

Page 77, line 11, "Dread Callanish uprears her Standing Stones."

Page 80, line 15, "From Callanish thou camest, so it seems".

Page 84, line 1, "Secret and swift to where this Callanish lies," and line 19, "I came to Callanish . . . Amidst the Picts."

VOLUME V.

For "Corstórpitum" (page 108, line 20, and wherever it occurs) read "Corstópitum."

Page 9, line 9, for "he said" read "quoth he"; and line 13, for "Tis true, he said," read "Twas very true" and delete comma after "true."

Page 10, line 23, for "dept" read "debt."

Page 87, cancel line 16 and substitute-

"The borders of all Gwynedd. Math the King"

Page 108, cancel line 21 and substitute-

"Adown the slope, across the Bridge of Tyne"

Page 109, cancel line 14 and substitute—
"Taking the road by Stagshaw Bank and down"

Page 115, line 21, for "your" read "thy."

Page 128, note 13, for "duci jussere" read "in jus duci, or duci ad mortem."

Page 131, line 1, for "your" read "thy."

Page 137, line 8, delete comma after "where."

Page 153, notes 2 B and 3, for III. read IV.

Page 158, note 18, for "Entwicklung" read "Entwickelung."

Page 159, note 21, for "Deportatii, etc." read "Deportatii=Ambulance Corps. Cf. Mauricii ars tact. ed. Scheffer, 1664 (the Emp. Maurice's Art of Tactics, 6th Century)"; and see note on p. iv. (Contents) of this volume.

Page 181, line 12, Carrawburgh: add Note 33A.

"Carrawburgh is the modern and mediæval name for Procolitia. The farmhouse now called by that name stands, however, about half-a-mile east of the Roman Station; the farmhouse of Carraw, once belonging to the Priors of Hexham, lies to the west. Cf. Bruce, Hdbk. R. W. pp. 125-131, and also his Roman Wall, 3rd edition (Index)."

Page 181, insert between lines 20-21 (after "ramparts of the Wall"...):

'The greatest Quarry, Limestone Bank 'tis called, Lay now a mile behind us, Sorio said, To the east of Procolitia, but from thence, E'en beyond Carraw, we heard picks at work, Sharp orders given, clash of steel on stone . . . ''

Page 183, line 20, place "full stop" (.) after "Wall."

Page 200, note 55, for "Villemain" read "Ullmann."

Page 205, line 13, for "Count" read "Duke."

Page 224, lines 20, 21, delete "quotes" after "Lough" and before "speak."

Page 225, line 13, for "your" read "thy."

Page 284, line 6 (also on p. 311, notes 59, 60, and wherever occurring), for "Crimthain" read "Crimthann."

Page 291, line 7, for "the younger of whom" read "of whom the younger."

Page 297, line 2, for "will" read "wilt"; and line 12, for "Then, said the lad," read "Then said the lad."

Page 311, note 59, for "Crimthain" read "Crimthann," and for "Mugmedon" read "Mughmedon."

Page 324, note 4A, for "Nigiles" read "Vigiles."

Page 352, note 12, delete Vol. IV. and second comma.

Page 384, note 38, for "at End of Part II." read "in Index Volume to Part I."

Page 393, note 48, "Dindorf (Hist. Graeci Minores, Vol. I.)" is correct but add: "also cf. Olymp. Thebaei Fragmenta, in Muller, Fragm. Hist. Graecorum, Vol. IV. par. 19, p. 61."

VOLUME VI.

- Page 21, line 4, for "Carrietto" read "Carietto."
- Page 24, line 8, for "staggering to his feet" read "draining off the cup.
- Page 173, note 16, for "Huron" read "Hieron. (St. Jerome)."
- Page 211, note 7, for "ed. Benedict." read "Benedict. edn."; and for Pasey "read "Pusey."
 - Page 215, line 18, delete one "t" in "Battavians."
 - Page 230, line 15, for "Mellobaudes" read "Mallobaudes."
 - Page 275, line 7, for "Pilus Prior" read "Primipilus."
 - Page 277, line 9, for "some few years sat" read "long years had sat."
 - Page 312, line 3, for "place" read "stead."
 - Page 342, line 9, for "Condate" read "Condaté."
 - Page 343, line 1, for "Allemans" read "Alemans."
 - Page 349, line 2, for "How so" read "Howso."
 - Page 374, line 7, for "bear" read "hear."
 - Page 375, line 14, for "Mellobaudes" read "Mallobaudes."
 - Page 434, line 20, for "sat" read "lay."
- Cancel Additional Erratum for Vol. V. page 393, note 48. Cf. Dindorf Hist. Graeci Min. and Muller, Fragm. Hist. Graec. in the Index to Authorities.

VOLUME VII.

- Page 3, note 5, for "Porphyrius" read "Porphyrii."
- Page 43, line 20, for "Persa" read "Persis."
- Page 70, line 10, for "Hebdomen" read "Hebdomon."
- Page 93, note 40, for "Somptuaries" read "Somptuaires."
- Page 96, note 43, delete (.) after "Esquisses."
- Page 145, line 9, for "called" read "named."
- Page 152, line 3, for "man" read "Sir."
- Page 163, line 23, for "Zonaras" read "Zonoras."
- Page 189, line 1, for "Guards" read "Sir"; and place comma after "Palace."
 - Page 189, note 16, delete "Guards."
 - Page 221, line 14, for "shadows" read "shadow."
 - Page 234, note 31, for "Sörgur" read "Sögur."
- Page 250, note 59, this should read: "Cf. Abulfedr (Ismail ibn' Ali) Annales Muslemici, A.D. 250, ed. Reiske, 1789-94, quoted in Const. Porph. (Reiske) I. 710; II. 831."
- Page 263, note 6, for "Master of the Offices" read "Count of the Domestic Horse," and add "also Adjutor to the Master of the Offices."
 - Page 290, line 6, for "Eocaidh" read "Eochaidh."
- Page 303, note 15, for "Erik is Swipdag, son of Avo" read" Erik, called Swipdag, great-grandson of Avo-Egil." Also for "Geneal. Tables, End of Part II." read" Geneal. Tables, Index to Part I."

Page 324, line 8, for "choice wine" read "choice white wine."

Page 333, line 8, delete "I saw him first."

Page 333, line 9, delete "as I think," and for "was he" read "I found him."

Page 333, note 24, for "Decunus" read "Decanus."

Page 349, note 46, for "Marast" read "Marrast."

Page 353, line 4, for "Peregine" read "Peregrine"; and in note 50, for "Marast" read "Marrast."

Page 395, line 12, for "ribbald" read "ribald."

Page 394, note 17, for "Combesis" read "Combesis."

Page 397, note 22, for "Clavigo" read "Clavijo."

VOLUME VIII.

Page 4, line 20, for "Maglobites" read "Maglabites."

Page 43, line 9, for "Nestorius" read "Nectarius."

Page 63, line 6, for "girdling" read "girding."

Page 91, line 12, delete this line and read:

"To let me spend some of those dragging hours"

Page 107, line 10, for "jungales" read "jugales."

Page 134, line 22, for "us" read "Us."

Page 136, line 25, for "Youth" read "youth."

Page 150, note 34, for "Genealogical Tables at end of Part II." read "Genealogical Tables in Index Volume, Part I."

Page 164, line 20, for "you will" read "thou wilt," and delete "ample.

Page 177, after line 11, add:

"Have I not sent two legions home again 'Neath Gracian Municeps? What would they more?"

Page 184, line 2, for "citizens" read "citizen."

Page 194, line 19, after "Demeter's May" place . . .

Page 194, line 21, for "Who" read "Thou."

Page 207, line 13, for "Avarodd" read "Arvarodd."

Page 223, line 16, for "Ayarodd" read "Arvarodd."

Page 227, line 6, delete "there."

Page 229, line 8, for "bring" read "brings."

Page 255, line 15, for "Veredicus" read "Veredicius."

Page 257, note 9, read "Duruy (V.) Hist. Romaine . . . n. ed. 7 tomes (Vol. VII. 249)."

Page 268, line 14, after "legs" place . . .

Page 272, line 2 of note on Battle-Fields, for "Appendix, Part II." read "Index, Part I."

Page 272, line 8 of note, delete comma after "Herzogthums."

Page 277, line 3, delete "This I" and transfer to beginning of line; and line 4, delete "lying."

Page 294, transpose lines 2 and 3 and read:

"What e'er thou dost I trust thee ne'er again! Said Andragathius, 'Is that thy last word?"

Page 303, after line 9 add:

"What! Alban? Back to Britain? Nay, not I! Deserted Britain loathes her faithless Lord."

Page 322, note 11, delete "period" (.) after "Idatius" and add, "A.D. 388."

Page 323, after line 12 add:

"' Wretch,' did I say? Nay! Master, and good friend!"

Page 343, note 36, delete "period" (.) after "July 25th" and add, "A.D. 383. Maximus was executed Aug. 27th or July 28th, 388."

Page 379, line 21, for "o'er thrown" read "o'erthrown."

Page 383, lines 1-11 should be in italics.

Page 413, cancel line 14 and substitute-

"In Totnes, Dartmouth . . . do I see their sails . . ."

Page 473, note 6, for "Folk-Wisor" read "Folk-Visor."

ERRATA IN INDEX.

Page 54, line 8, for VI. 267, 278 read VI. 261, 281. Line 10, read Barbican 265 only. Line 22, for V. 249 read VI. 249. Line 38, "Theatre -for V. 381 read V. 281. Line 46, for 382 read 332.

Page 55, "Lupolt"—add VIII. 209. "Lyons"—for VII. 364 read VI. 364.

Page 56, line 20, "Magna"—add 234. Line 36, "Majorian"—for VIII. 270 read VIII. 276. Line 36, "Manaw"—delete VII. 84.

Page 58, line 9, "Maurice"-for 122 read 132. Line 44, "Maximus" -for V. 366 read IV. 366.

Page 59, line 7, for III. 235 read VI. 235.

Page 60, after Meuric of Glamorgan insert Meuric II. of Gwent, son of Teudric II., cousin of Teudric Mawr, VI. 116. "Mider"-for II. 155 read

Page 61, "Mimer"—cancel II. 299, 372, add I. 372. "Misenensian"—for V. 130 read V. 130, 259. "Mong-Finn"—for III. 376 read III. 326.

Page 62, "Moths"—for 551 read 351. "Musical Instruments"—for VIII. 230 read VII. 230. "Namatius"—for 137-8 read 157-8.

Page 63, "Nevern"—for 393 read 293.

Page 64, "Northmen"-for VIII. 291 read VII. 291.

Page 65, line 21, "Oak (Roman)"-for VI. 159 read 155. Line 28, "Octavius"-for VII. 151 read 150.

Page 66, line 28, "Oléron"—cancel III. 91. Line 35, "Olympias" for VII. 78, 82-4 read VIII. 78, 82-4. Line 34, "Olussa"-for 372 read 272.

Page 67, line 39, "Owain"—for VIII. 35-60 read VIII. 356.

Page 72, line 9, "Quintus"—for VIII. 96 read VII. 96.

Page 73, line 30, "Rheged"—read III. 122. Page 74, line 16, "Rings"—for 145-152 read 149-152.

Page 75, lines 10-11, read Roman Empire I. 201; III. 204-5, 211, 236. Line 14, read VII. 78, 83; VIII. 181, &c. Line 19, "Yoke"—read III. 310. Line 29, "Rome"—for 128 read 127. Line 40, "Sack"—for VIII. 8 read VIII. 6.

Page 76, line 6, "Rother"—cancel 208.

Page 77, line 18, for VIII. 61 read VII. 61. Line 33, "Salmanes"—read VI. 95-6. Line 35, "Salmon "—after Brittany read descendant (son?) of Conan Meriadoc, grandsire of Budés, VIII. 356. Line 40, "Sambain's Eve''—add IV. 167. Line 43, "Samuel''—for 494 read 464. Line 46, "Sangals''—for VI. read VII.

Page 78 line 17, "Saul"—cancel VIII. 244; add 252.

Page 79, line 8, "Scawart Muir"-for V. 139 read VI. 39.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

Readers may be interested to know that Volumes I.-VII. of the Song of Wayland have been printed in extenso as written by the Author. In Volume VIII. considerations of space necessitated some abridgment. The following pages, describing the Pomp, etc., at Constantinople, are now printed in extenso—they form the original

in extenso—they form the original versions of

Volume VIII., p. 12, line 21 to p. 16, line 11.

Volume VIII., p. 28, line 14 to p. 30, line 8.

Volume VIII., p. 32, line 17 to p. 33, line 14.



Volume VIII., p. 12, line 21 to p. 16, line 11.

Be ready! For the time comes to applaud!

The Golden Pomp comes to the Hippodrome!"22

E'en as they talked I'd heard melodious sound Of distant music in the city-streets. Now in the Augusteum hushed the crowd To sudden silence as the Pomp drew near. The noisy laughter, riotous songs had ceased; Only, as is allowed, folks clapped their hands. Within the Circus mounted Trumpeters Of the Imperial Guard sat their white steeds In line before the Kathisma, and, as well, In the Sphendone just beyond the Phial. At the appointed time with one accord They blew three blasts that echoed long and loud Throughout the Hippodrome. Great horns without Boomed their harsh answer as the Emperor, Descending from th' Imperial Balcony, Came in his festal robes to lead the Pomp, Surrounded by his Guards and Officers. Raised up on high in solitary state. Drawn by twelve snow-white gold-decked Spanish mules, He sat in a great golden chariot²³ That shone with every kind of precious stone, Inlaid in plates of flaming burnished gold, In the Etruscan²⁴ fashion, I am told, So that the car itself spread all around

²² For the Pomp or Circus Procession, see Ovid, Amores, III. 2, Fasti, IV.
1. 391, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, VII. 72, Bianchoni (G. L.) Descrizioni dei Circhi . . . 1739, pp. LV.-LIX., ch. viii.

²³ Cf. St. John Chrysostom, Expos. in Psalm CXLV., par. 1, and De Perfecta Caritate, Homil. par 6.

²⁴ For the Etruscan gold plates, cf. Becker, Gallus. Excurs. I. p. 349.

A flickering light as 'twere the rising sun. And equerries in gold and silver clad, With jewelled whips in hand, led on the mules. The Emperor before his people came In golden armour and high-crested helm²⁵ Encircled by the Imperial Diadem; A great gold-bordered purple mantle flung About his shoulders that in five folds hung And shewed the dragons broidered on its hem. In his left hand he held the accacia, And in his right hand, firmly gripped, he bare The golden sceptre, symbol of his power. His head held high, a slight smile on his lips That often now were kept compressed and stern, His face serene, most masterful his eye, He looked, in truth, fit ruler of the world. His little sons in their gay gala dress, Riding cream palfries led by equerries, Followed in seemly wise, and after them The Magistrates in their white robes of state, Wearing their scarlet cloaks and golden wreaths, With the high Officers and Senators, Knights and Patricians, mounted and on foot, Or riding in their gilded mule-drawn cars. And many of these noble officers²⁶ Who went before and after their great Lord. Had round about them guards with glittering spears. And to the jewelled spear-heads were made fast Strange dragons broidered cunningly in silk On various tissues. Now these gay-hued beasts

²⁵ For Imperial Ceremonial Dress, see Georgius Mon. p. 793 (Post-Theophanes Bonn edn.) and Const. Porph. Appendix to Lib. I. p. 503. Lydus De Magistr. II. 4, p. 169 (Bonn). Labarte, pp. 41-42 and St. Chrysostom and his Age, S.P.C.K., 1875, p. 106.

26 Cf. Ammian. Marcell. XVI. 10 (6-8).

Had open mouths, so made to catch the breeze Which blew them out until as though in wrath They seemed to hiss, and they their tails uncoiled, Or, writhing, curled anew as the light wind Stirred them to action . . . After these there came In double line the heavily-armed Guards, With shields and crested helms that gleaming shone In the bright light of day; and radiant sheen That dazzled every eye was sparkling flung By the gold and silver breast-plates they had on. And with them also Clibanarii came In iron loricas and belts of bronze The light round plates of polished iron encased The limbs and bodies of these stalwart men. Yet fitted well, so that whene'er they moved Their jointed armour like a snake's skin shewed: And rather these like shining statues seemed, Made by Praxiteles, than mortal men. And after them . . . A charming sight, I vow . . . The children of the nobles, decked with flowers. Passed in a bevy, laughing, holding hands. Many musicians, playing cheerfully, With sound of flute and trumpet, marching came And in their midst they brought the Victory . . . The Golden Victory, that seemed aflame, So dazzling shone it 'neath the noonday sun, Which flying went with wide-extended wings As though it hovered o'er its lofty car Drawn by four elephants. These stately beasts, With flapping ears and gently waving trunks And little wicked eyes, paced placidly, Guided by gold and silver jingling chains, Held by slim Indian grooms in scarlet clad. Behind the Victory a chariot came . . .

The Chariot of the Sun . . . It was afire . . A mass of gold and gems, drawn by four steeds, Fallow in colour, Acharnanian bred²⁷ . . . The driver of this glowing car, close-masked, Assumed the part of Vulcan's fearful son Erechtheus, that most monstrous charioteer²⁸ . . . Half-snake, half-god, though some have called him man, Who first taught steeds to bear the irksome voke And rode, on swift wheels borne, to victory. Upon a gilded stage behind him stood The Fortune of the City carved in wood . . . Anthusa's Image, overlaid with gold,29 All decked with buds, the promised wealth of Spring; Upon her right hand poised, strange to behold, Stood her own sister Tyché, grim and old, Like to herself made out of gilded wood . . . Which statues are so ancient none may say Who brought them hither nor by whose hands made. And now came those who took part in the Games: All garlanded with flowers they followed slow The holy statues of the Blesséd Saints. Carried on high on platforms set on wheels Drawn by white horses or cream-coloured mules. Instead of heathen gods and ugly fiends Were great Archangels in their bright array Saint Michael, who is Patron of the Guard, Shining in golden armour, and, as well, Last of all these and fittingly revered, They brought the Blest Panagia heedfully . . . Her Silver Ikon bearing in its arms

27 i.e. Deep cream, from Acharnae in Attica.

²⁸ Cf. Tertullian, De Spectaculis, XVI., Ovid, Metam. II., Fab. 8, and Smith's Dicty. Biogr. and Myth. under Erichthonius, Erechtheus.

²⁹ Cf. Unger, pp. 67-68, 153, 323. Paschal Chron. 277 (3), Anon. Band. 43. Codinus, 44 and 59. G. Holmes, I. p. 70.

The Golden Christ-Child sleeping, so it seemed. Not as in days of old are carried now The ancient gods, nor is there sacrifice Save that they light the Candles at the Shrines Of all those holy Saints who have a niche Within the Circus. Saints who, as folk say, Have power o'er horses given from Above; Or Saints who when on earth did horses love.³⁰ Saint George, for one, astride his great grey steed, And Holy Stephen . . . Are not horses brought Upon his death-day to be dosed and bled? And good Saint Anthony, upon whose day They bless the horses 'fore his shrine in Rome . . . And there are others . . . Many I heard pray Unto their favourite saints as they passed by, Asking their intercession; but I saw Some of the pagans present bowing low Before Anthusa and the Victory, Which are yet carried, as in olden days, On high raised stages, though the Bishops say This should not be. I heard Libanius speak . . . There, where he sat in his fine marble seat . . . "At least, the deities that we have left Are mighty ones . . . Ah! I will pray to-day That Victory be far from my mad son And Fortune favour others more than him: For I would have him prompt to fear the Gods, Not mock them . . . Let him learn thus to obey . . . So that he be not killed I should not care Gat he a tumble from his gimcrack car! Maybe he might gain sense." Thalassius said . . The sturdy sword-smith shook his grizzled head . . .

³⁰ Cf. Baring-Gould, Lives of the Saints, Index; Jameson (Mrs.) Sacred and Legendary Art, 2 vols., Index. M. Oldfield Howey, The Horse in Magic and Myth, 1923, ch. 23.

"Nay, friend, thou art too hard upon the boy. Anthusa I'll petition and I'll vow A fine new shrine to Victory an she Keep thine Arabius safe and let him win . . . Kimon Arabius is too dear to thee Too fine a lad to throw his life away . Moreover, wouldst thou have his mother grieve? She lieth sick . . . she whom thou once lovedst well . . . See! I could swear the Goddess doth assent . . . She nods and bows . . . Or is it but that she Doth swav in passing? Yet 'tis a hopeful sign . . . If I but knew some Christian friends of his I'd ask their prayers unto Hippolytus³¹ . . . That saint of theirs . . . He who saw Laurence die And by that sufferer's constancy was moved To follow him through shame to painful death. He was his guard, I think, and unafraid Defied the Emperor Decius . . . Was he not tied Unto wild horses' tails and helpless dragged O'er stony ground, through thorn brakes, till he died? Unfaithful soldier, but a gallant man, Whom verily the Gods despite themselves Must love for his great courage, if naught else. Surely he watches with a special care O'er charioteers and their unruly steeds. For me, I think his namesake of old days,³² The son of Theseus, who was likewise slain, Drawn by his maddened horses o'er the rocks, Should also be called saint. Did he not die A martyr to his virtue? Yea, by Zeus! I'll raise an altar to his piteous shade That he may cry when frightened horses bolt.

³¹ Cf. Baring-Gould, August 13th (or 10th), pp. 129 seq., and Jameson, II. pp. 547-549, 795.

³² Cf. Euripides, Hippolytus, and also Seneca's play so-called.

'Stay, stay, ye steeds! Why will ye thus destroy The master who hath trained ye?' Then they'd halt . . . At least, it were worth trying. What think ye?" Libanius smiled, "If Kimon's life depends On two who could not save their own, my friend, There's little hope . . . Nay, he must take his chance. The lad is obstinate and ill-advised. Yea! Disobedient as Hippolytus, The Roman soldier . . . Would I thought that he Were virtuous as the Grecian Prince . . . Alack! The Gods avert the omen!" muttered he. Downcast and moody sat he for a while, Nor seemed to see the merry dancers come . . . Saltators dressed in scarlet, spears in hand, With broad steel baldrics whence short scabbards hung, Now leaping, whirling, capering, went by . . . Musicians marched, too, in great golden helms With pluméd crests a waving; their three troops, Each led by a precentor, who beat time, With lively ardour leading on the dance . . . The soldiers' measure that Athena made When she subdued the Titans, which the Greeks, Who dance it yet, still call the Pyrrhic Dance; And after these the gay satyric choirs, In goat-skins, leaping high, came decked with flowers, Mop-wigs upon their scalps as though wild Picts Shewed now, unasked, their bristly shocks of hair . . . And now drew near the athletes' stalwart band . . . The almost naked wrestlers, well-oiled, gleamed, Their brawny muscles rippling 'neath the skin. Then clowns and pantomimists, making signs And rude grimaces, laughing, squalling, came. The trumpets pealed again. Amidst applause From a million eager hands and deafening cheers.

And waving scarves, shrill women's shrieks and cries, And fierce hoarse shouts from all the crowded tiers, Mingled with laughter, oaths, and ribaldry, As each man roaring praised a driver's fame. Or of some fancied horse yelled out the name . . . No need to ask what meant these shouts and cheers: The people's favourites came . . . the charioteers . . . They who should hazard life and limb that day . . . Standing erect in their light racing-cars . . . Silvern and bronze and golden . . . slowly they With skill reined in their quivering, plunging steeds And passed in order o'er the smooth-strewn sand That had been lightly sprinkled o'er the tan . . . The anxious tentors,³³ clutching at the straps, Held in the straining steeds on either side And checked them with soft soothing hands and tongues. So came the bigas and quadrigas³⁴ on, By each of them a prancing outrider . . . The "flyers" as they call them . . . who must go Before each rushing chariot o'er the course To give a lead and act as signallers To the aurigas, and, if need arise, To be quick aids in any accident By driving off loose horses from the track. Most agile fellows these . . . For, come what may, Ne'er must they block the chariots on their way Or they shall suffer blame and penalties And be degraded . . . For the most part they Are novice drivers waiting for their chance . . .

³³ Tentores. Cf. Rambaud, p. 104, also called Aphetés, who held the horses, i.e., ostlers.

³⁴ Biga=two-horsed car. Quadriga=four-horsed car.

We called them Jubilators³⁵ in my day . . . Maybe because they shout and yell for joy When their own driver bears away the palm, Singing his praises very lustily . . . Desultors are they also called, for they Ride in wild races, leaping skilfully From one horse to another . . . 'Tis a game We often practised in the cavalry When I rode with the Asturians. As it chanced, I had some knack of riding when a lad, And as an outrider had shewn some skill . . . Could turn and wheel my nag then with the best . . . E'en from trained agitators³⁶ I've won praise: Comrades, alas! all that was long ago. Nor would I boast . . . Donatus, thou dost know How I used school thee and thy brethren too When first ye gat across mine old grey horse . . . I helped ye train your colts and drive 'em too . . . I'd not forgotten all my horse-craft then . . . Dost thou remember, boy? . . . Ah! That is well!— As for this day . . . 'Tis one I've ne'er forgot . . .

36 Drivers.

³⁵ Jubilatores. Cf. Bianchoni, p. LX., who calls them cavalcanti (piqueurs), Daremberg et Saglio, p. 1194, but it is probably a mistake to call them moratores ludi: see Marquardt, p. 573 (note 1). Note the three riders shown in front. to Vol. VIII. W. D. Saga, taken from Panvinius (Thes. Graevius) IX. p. 183 (2) and Taylor Combe, Anc. Terracottas in the Brit. Mus. 1810, pl. 31 (60), and Walters, Cat. Terracottas, Brit. Mus. pl. XLIV. (D. 627), 1903, Pauly Wisowa (Pollack) under Desultor; Friedlaender (German edn.) II. p. 24, Livy XLIV. 9, 4, B C. 169. For Desultores (Desultorii), see above and Cassiodorus, Var. III. Ep. 51, and Hodgkin's Letters of Cassiod., pp. 226-231.

Volume VIII., p. 28, line 14 to p. 30, line 8.

Uranius, as they called him in New Rome, Was, as I knew, my countryman. His name, Guerin or Warin . . . In Silurian speech Yrp Lluddawc⁵⁸ called, the leader of a band Who went to Llychlin⁵⁹ from Prince Cadval's Land That lieth in the West. Thereafter he Came with Mathatta Vawr his serving-man, And a few others, all left of his troop, Unto the Isles of Greece. There he ruled o'er The land of Galas⁶⁰ for a little while Until he had nor men nor money left. Then with Mathatta came he to New Rome And, for a living, in the Hippodrome Drave chariot teams, for he had marvellous skill In driving winning horses . . . "Constantine," So said his friends, "no better drives than he." Alternately for both the Blues and Greens He won and was well paid. Then, once again, Summoned to serve as soldier 'gainst the Goths, He won by merit rank that he had lost. Sent into Scythia Minor he was made Biarch, then Ducenar . . . a hard-earned post . . . In the Nauclarii,61 who are Marines Stationed at Tomis on the Pontine Coast. And later, also, he in naval war Won honoured fame in battle when we went Next year to Italy . . . Alas, the day! Aye! He was in that fight off Sicily⁶²

 $^{^{58}}$ i.e., Leader of trained warriors. Cf. Loth, Mabinogion~II.,~p.~230. Yrp seems to be the same name as Urbgen or Urien, perhaps confused with Uranius.

⁵⁹ Scandinavia.
60 Galatia?
61 Cf. Not. Dig. Or. XXXVI. (Böcking) B. 1 (Seeck), p. 86.
62 Cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 92, 93. Cf. St. Ambrose, Ep. 40, Sievers, Röm. Kaiser, p. 315, for the naval fight off Sicily in 388.

Aboard the Triton. 'Twas from him I heard The fate of Andragathius . . . How he lost The Adriatic Fleet . . . the fool . . . at last Meeting his end for sake of Maximus. Whom he had helped to ruin . . . Curse the dog! But that was later. Little guessed I then, Watching Uranius, what the years would bring . . . Nor seemed he troubled . . . If a passing thought Flashed through his mind of land and kinsmen lost . . . Of his mean rank who once had been a chief Among his people . . . now on suff'rance let To drive a chariot or record a bet Among Patricians, who looked down on him He shewed no rancour nor betrayed regret.⁶³ Geraint had granted friendship, chosen him To be his partner . . . But Geraint drave not. Being a prisoner under close arrest Young Lord Elpidius drave now in his place. He scorned the Briton . . . A base charioteer, 64 Who once had made a living by the Games. Yet, as Uranius was so highly skilled . . . Moreover, held a military post Of such degree that none dare question now His right to mix once more with men of worth . . . Elpidius hailed the excuse to keep his aid As partner in the coming Race of May; Yet still, in pride of birth, he sneered at him. What cared Uranius? Merrily enough He cracked his whip, made his Nisaeans spring Forward a moment, straining in their girths . . . Then checked them cleverly as though to bring

63 For Uranius, see also Gk. Anthol. V. Miscell. pp. 154-5 (48, 50).
64 Professional charioteers were held "inhonestae personae," i.e., low class, in spite of their popularity. Cf. Cod. Theod. XV. 7 (2), Marquardt (Friedlaender) Vol. VI. (III.) p. 522.

Them lined and ready for the start.

So passed

The Charioteers and now the Pomp Drew to its close. The candles at the shrines Were duly lit . . . The Magistrates had prayed . . . The Fortune of the City they had brought, Together with the Flying Victory, Unto the Neolaia, and had set The Victory, in all her golden pride, Upon the empty, flower-strewn pedestal With hymns of praise and many a chanted prayer From pagans who were fain to worship there. And now the Emperor with his train returned, The Fortune of the City borne before, Unto the Stama and the Imperial Throne In the Kathisma. But the Magistrates Within the Podium took their honoured place. The Captains of the Demes had also gone Unto the seats set for the Blues and Greens . . . Charisius smiling, for he hoped to see The Blues win heavily . . . but Datian grim. More for the Emperor's favour cared this man Than for the Races. He mistrusted much Charisius and his laughter. Should the Blues Triumph this day Elpidius would be shamed, The Emperor vexed, and all would blame the Greens. Who would be ridiculed . . . With wrinkled brow Datian uneasy walked with cares perplexed.

Volume VIII., p. 32, line 17 to p. 33, line 14.

Lady Olympias, who refused to wed. I saw her sitting very still and calm, Her fair face pale, yet shewing now and then As it were the flickering ghost of a faint smile, Amongst the Ladies of the Court, who came By special leave unto the Stama seats To see the Games. Next her sat Candida, Daughter of Trajan, the brave General Who fell on Hadrianople's bloody field, Her little friend who copied all she did Her faithful mirror, so they called the maid⁷⁰ And, looking at Olympias spitefully, Carosia, Valens' daughter, who had wed Procopius, her Guardian, sat and sneered . . . For she was envious of her wealthy niece. There, too, sat Gainas' foolish, ill-bred wife, Plump and light-haired, a vacant-looking dame, Who with Castricia gossiped, so I thought . . . For, sure, the wife of Saturninus laughed And nodded her small head until her hair,⁷¹ That hung all loose, uncurling o'er her brows, Swung wildly flying in her neighbour's eyes. Her well-rouged lips were pouting as she spake, Her eyes seemed leaping from her jerking head, So eagerly she gabbed; and, listening, sat The tall slim dame who was our Master's wife⁷² So Peregrine had whispered with a sneer . . . Tatiana called. I marked her tight-curled hair That like a helm of undressed hide close sheathed

70 Cf. Palladius, Lausaic Hist. cap. LVII.
 71 Cf. Tertullian, On Female Dress, cap. XII. and XIII. and Adv. 49 pp. 247-8.

72 Cf. Synesius, The Egyptian Tale. Her name is not given.

Her stately head; not drawn towards the neck. But heaped high to heaven, and beneath Were rolls of hair like shield-bosses up-piled Upon her shapely neck, and over all A gold-bespangled net was lightly cast . . . In truth she shewed a goodly edifice . . A castle with its battlements, i' faith! And in her face to match her tortured hair Was no simplicity . . . A haughty stare, Eyes stained, cheeks painted with cerise, maybe; At least, an ugly pink . . . Her loose-flung robe . . Worn but to enhance the slimness of her form. Slit either side to shew her smooth white limbs Was made of some sea-green and shimmering silk. Sewn with small sprigs of scarlet and of gold. Her gaudy cloak, flung o'er the balustrade, Looked like a pictured wall, for it displayed A hunting scene with woods and rocks, and bulls Chased by the mounted hunters and their hounds, Most wondrously embroidered in fine gold. And colours like to life in varied threads. 'Twas in the fashion . . . In the City streets That very morn I'd seen the children smile And follow ladies, pointing pictures out On their gay cloaks with many a quip and jeer 73. Her painted shoes of leather, jet embossed, With jewelled buckles, sparkled when she moved . . . As oft she did, to shew her pretty feet . . . Well-cut, tight-fitting thin kid gloves she wore That hid her tiny hands. About her wrists, Her arms and ankles, yea, and 'neath her knees, Gold palm-leaf bracelets glittering flashed which seemed

⁷³ Cf. Bp. Asterius of Amasia, Ancient Sermon for Modern Times, trans. Anderson and Goodspeed, 1904, pp. 23-24.

Garnished, I thought, with pearls and emeralds. Her languishing and wanton looks were cast, Not on Castricia, unto whom she talked In mincing, unmelodious, high-pitched tones That now and then came screeching to mine ear, But on a noble who stood near her seat, Leaning upon the brazen balustrade, In the white tunic with the purple stripe And scarlet mantle that Patricians wear, Who only don the toga here at night, Though still one sees it daily worn in Rome, And now in Britain by our men of worth. Yet though she flashed swift glances many times As Parthians shoot their arrows, never once Did the Patrician deign to notice them. With folded arms, head bowed, he seemed to muse; Yet sometimes his dark eves roved here and there, Looking about the crowded seats as though He sought a friend, and once I saw him frown As some Goths' wrangling voices caught his ear. I knew him then for that Aurelian. Brother of Lord Caesarius, who was known To hate all foreigners. He wished to oust Goths, Germans and the rest from Court and Realm: Yet dared not show his hatred openly, Knowing full well the Emperor's policy. 'Twas rumoured that some members of the Blues Were on his side. His brother guessed his mind And was disturbed thereat. They seldom spake. Now, as I told ye, the gay wanton wife Of Lord Caesarius tried to win the love Of this Aurelian, but gat naught of him Whate'er his faults, loose-liver was he not And later for this cause she fanned the flame Of rancour 'tween these brothers till at last

Each had desire to work the other's ruin . . . Both honestly enough . . . So it befell Aurelian, banished by her evil tricks . . . For she told lies about his sinful lust Unto her husband . . . waited for his chance . . Returned in triumph and Caesarius fell . . . Yet had our Master of the Offices But little justice. Now, with smoother brow, Aurelian looked to where the Emperor's sons Sat in soft-cushioned seats on either side Their Imperial Sire . . . The child Honorius raised High on his pillows, circled by the arm Of a tall Candidate, lest he should fall . . . And the young rascal tugged the fellow's hair And slyly pinched his ear . . . Right glad was I That this lot fell unto one Theodore.74 A voung Cyrenian serving in the Guard, And not myself. Upon the other side Arcadius sat, dreary and sad enow, Yet with a little colour in his cheeks As, bending down at times, he whispering spake Unto the young folk sitting at his feet. Behind him stood the Master of the Foot. Promotus, who seemed merry, for he laughed And looked well-pleased. Aurelian's eyes were fixed Upon a comely maid with golden curls, Some fifteen summers, who leant o'er the rail, Watching the trumpeters form into line. And chatting with Promotus and his sons . . . The lads who were Arcadius' schoolfellows But for Arcadius she had ne'er a word. Near her stood a pert page . . . a dark-haired lad In the gay livery of the Augustan House,

 $^{^{74}}$ Cf. Synesius, Ep. 75. Theodorus, or Theodosius, later married the sister of Bishop Synesius.

Who mocked and mimicked, mischief in his eve, All who sat near them. I knew well the maid. 'Twas the Frank Bauto's daughter . . . She had come To Treves once with her father . . . Later he Unto Byzantium sent Eudoxia 75 Unto his friend Promotus to be reared . . A pretty handful, too, from what I heard . . . Now why Aurelian watched her I knew not. Though, sure, she was a buxom, red-cheeked girl With bright blue eyes, a trifle bold, I thought . . . Nor why he scowled at the good-looking page. Save that the boy had pulled a face at him . . . And no man liketh mockery . . . He turned Impatiently and cast with sudden flash His sombre eyes upon his brother's wife, As though he feared that Tatiana too Would make a jest of him. She at her side . . The wife of Gainas, the fat, fair-haired dame . . . Was listening open-mouthed to the gay talk Of the great Roman ladies. Suddenly On her she caught Aurelian's dark eyes bent, Or so she thought. Her vacant smile fled fast . . . She shuddered, paled, her fingers crossed, aghast, Whispering she spake to Tatiana, who With sneering laugh increased her fears, meseemed . . . With eyes of hate the Gothic woman glared, Then turned away and sulked. Aurelian smiled Contemptuously enough . . . I watched this play Of eves and gestures, wondering what it meant. Perhaps Aurelian had the Evil Eye . . . He looked as if he had, and later I Heard this plain hinted at by Peregrine. Meanwhile, in the Kathisma all this time The Courtiers in the Sacred Presence came. 76

75 Eudoxia=the future wife of the Emp. Arcadius. For her and the sons of Promotus, see Sievers, Röm. Kaiser, p. 339, Rauschen, pp. 335, 441.

76 Cf. Const. Porph. I. 68, pp. 303, seq. (De aureo Hippodromo).









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